



The Times

Los Angeles

THERE ARE RUMORS OF IMPENDING CHANGES AMONG OFFICIALS OF THE SANTA FE.



THE INFANTA EULALIA AND SUITE HAVE ARRIVED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1893.

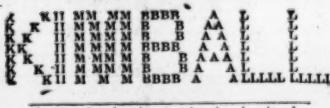
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WHEN ARTISTS BUY THEM!

When Artists try them,
Like them and buy them.
What need of our spending
Our time in commanding

THE NEW SCALE



HOTELS.

THE HOLLENBECK—

The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.

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A. C. BILICKE & CO. Proprietors.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—

The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.

J. E. AULL Proprietor.

Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of

OSTERS 50¢ DOZEN.

WHERE WILL YOU STOP THIS SUMMER to keep cool? Why, the Bellevue Terrace, beautiful lawns and flowers make it cool and pleasant; prices reasonable and service good. Come and see us. We will tell you whether this is true. CORNER SIXTH AND PEAL STS.

A ROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS, THE HOTEL, a resort of Southern California. Hotel first-class, lighted by incandescent lights, heated by hot water from the springs; open all day. Price 25¢ per person per day; limited; Seventh and Grand are cable passes; a few steps to Broadway electric cars; good location for scientific patients. 23

THE LILKRAY, 316-318 W. SEVENTH ST., near Broadway; select lodgings and boarding-house, opened Tuesday, May 29; first-class family hotel. Appointments perfect. Cost, \$1.00. A. D. K. Wilson, Mgr. H. D. Morris, Proprietor.

MRS. DR. WELLS—OFFICER IN HER brick block, 127 E. Third st., bet. Main and Los Angeles. Call 215. Mrs. Wells is a gentle, genial, genial woman, and has a rare gift of tact. She is a good physician.

Church Genius Should Equal Ordinary Executive Ability.

CHURCH WORK.

The Presbyterian General Assembly's Session.

The Relations Between the Assembly and the Seminaries.

Church Genius Should Equal Ordinary Executive Ability.

Personnel of the Committee That Will Report Upon the Briggs Appeal—The Delegates Call Upon the President.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The second day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with devotional exercises. Dr. Harsha of Nebraska moved the appointment of a committee to formulate an expression of opinion on the Chinese Exclusion Act as it affects foreign missionary work. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Duncan of the Episcopal Church was introduced. He is a member of the joint Committee on Church Unity. He said: "The committee has been in session two days. There were four points that the Episcopal Church deemed essential to the basis of union. On three of these they have practically agreed, and the fourth involves largely a difference in terms." He was of the opinion, therefore, that unity is to be more definite, anti-Briggs.

After the routine business had been disposed of, ex-Moderator Young projected into the proceedings the first of the important questions before the assembly, it being the report of the committee upon the relations between the ASSEMBLY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. The committee says: "It was evidenced at the time of the formation of the first theological seminary of the Presbyterian Church that it was the purpose of the church to maintain direct and complete control by the general assembly of the teachings and prosperity of its theological seminaries. As the church is great in numbers, with the growth of the country other seminaries and schools were formed, some of them on substantially the same plan as Princeton. The seminaries organized substantially under this plan were Princeton, McCormick, Danville and Omaha. Other seminaries organized under different plans have been connected with the church. Union and Lane are typical of two classes, Auburn and San Francisco of the other classes. While Union and Lane are regarded as in connection with the Presbyterian Church, the church has no control of any kind over the teaching or property of these seminaries, and cannot afford to donate funds to them, having no protection in the matter of applying their gifts to the purposes for which they were made. Auburn is controlled by certain presbyteries and San Francisco by certain synods."

THE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The committee says it has come to no conclusion as to what method should be adopted by the church, either by securing more effective control over the property and teachings of existing seminaries, or in securing control of the teachings and property of future seminaries.

Elder Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati, who largely drafted the report, said that he believed the time had come, in the matter of the control of theological seminaries, when the genius of the Presbyterian Church should be at least equal to the executive ability displayed in ordinary business, and that if any teacher was employed for a specific purpose at a specific salary, and should, for any reason, become unfit to discharge his duties, a way might be found to dispense with his services without splitting up the church. [Applause.]

The report was approved and the committee continued.

A CONTINUED CHANGE.

Rev. Charles A. Dickey, chairman of the special committee on Judicial Commissions, reported in favor of sending an overture down to the presbyteries for a change in chapter 18, section 118, so as to provide that the general assembly in each diocesan and presbytery shall have power to appoint judicial commissions from their respective bodies in numbers of not less than eighteen from the general assembly, from any synod and seven from presbytery; all judicial cases to be submitted to such commissions, and their decisions shall be subject to reversal only by the superior judiciary, except matters of law, which shall be referred to the appointing judiciary for adjudicating; and also all matters of the constitution and doctrine may be reviewed in the appointing body and by the superior judiciary. The assembly ordered that the overtures be sent down.

THE WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE

has removed to the upper floor of the Stow Building, 18 Spring St., the largest and finest business college rooms in the city. Applications will be received for the fall term.

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA!

MR. J. STAMA, Director.

Assisted by Mr. Joseph Rubio, Bassoon.

Mr. A. Lowinsky, Violinist.

Reserved seats, \$1; gallery, 50¢.

PARK THEATER—Cor. Fifth and Olive sts.

FRED COOPER... Manager.

—Third Week of—

JAMES M. AND CARRIE CLARK WARD

In the Alcazar's Great Success.

RANCH 10, OR THE DAYS OF '49!

Come and see the elephant swim the river.

James M. Ward as Judge Particular Prose.

Carrie Clark Ward as Annie Smalley.

Our prices—10c, 20c, 30c; box seats, 50c.

Usual matinee Saturday.

A THETIC PARK—Take Electric Cars.

LOS ANGELES CHAMPIONS VS. SAN FRANCISCO.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Game called Sunday 2:30 p.m.

Others draw 3 p.m.

Admission 50c, ladies 25c. Sundays and holidays excepted. Friday ladies free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McLain & Lehman... Managers.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Farewell Appearance of

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

—AS—

THE BARON CHEVRIAL,

—IN—

A PARISIAN ROMANCE!

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

of seats and boxes opens Monday morning.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.

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When you have to borrow money or replace your present indebtedness, if any, we urge you to call on us. We charge only 5% interest on our loans, and our borrowers' expenses just as light as possible. Loans made quickly and quietly at low rates. Do not fail to see us before borrowing elsewhere.

FOR SALE—5 SHARES BANK STOCK,

paying 8 per cent. Address R. box 87

TIMES OFFICE.

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WE RUMORS OF IMPENDING CHANGES AMONG OFFICIALS OF THE SANTA FE.

THE INFANTA EULALIA AND SUITE HAVE ARRIVED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

religious denomination which did so much to make our people better and happier, and which is associated with so many tender and pleasing incidents in my individual experience. We still profess to be a Christian people. This means that no public officer, of high or low degree, should be unduly influenced by the restraints of religious instruction. In my judgment, the teachings of our people should lead to exact from those who make and execute the laws a recognition of these restraints. You, therefore, will, I hope, permit me to say, though you do well to insist upon a conscientious discharge of official obligations, and though you ought never to shrink from the exposure of official shortcomings, the contribution you owe toward accomplishing good government will not be fully made unless you teach the people, by precept and example, that they will find safety and welfare in forcing upon public servants the observation of the mandates of Christianity and morality."

The visitors were then presented by name to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. They strolled through the parlors and conservatories, and afterward took their departure.

This evening a general meeting in behalf of Southern school-work in churches was held:

DR. BRIGGS'S APPEAL.

In the general assembly today, perhaps the most interest clustered about the names of the members of the Judiciary Committee, for this is the committee that will pass upon the appeal of the case of Dr. Briggs, and will report to the assembly upon the question of the propriety of that body entertaining the services of Dr. George D. Baker, who has been selected to act as attorney, is classed among the conservatives, and as such his appointment gave the greatest satisfaction to that faction of the assembly, which is by all odds the largest. The committee for the most part is made up of men who are known to be conservatives, that is, to be more definite, anti-Briggs.

The series of women's meetings, in connection with the general assembly, began today with that of the Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions.

Reports were read and addressed made, and this evening a popular meeting was addressed by synodical secretaries.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The annual reports of the various church boards, such as those on temperature, beneficence, missions, freedmen, etc., show encouraging results in every branch of the work undertaken by the Presbyterian Church. These reports will be taken up by the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session, and considered from time to time. The report from the Committee on Temperance contemplates with shame the spectacle of a "vast national drug shop" at the World's Fair, and favors the establishment by Congress of an impartial commission to make inquiries concerning the liquor traffic, such as has been provided for in the bill passed several times by the Senate, but defeated by the liquor interests in the House. The report emphasizes the statement that the church is not a political organization, but if the question of morals becomes a question of politics also the church cannot be precluded on that account from dealing with it. The report also protests against the system as it is, in which the army cannot, in which it is claimed, officers and soldiers are detailed as saloon-keepers.

THE TRIP UP THE DAY.

As the stars were made the Dolphin swung around in the lead, the American and Spanish national colors flying in the breeze at the mastheads and the national salute of twenty-one guns began to boom.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Fair weather; warmer; westerly winds.

mense crowd of people had gathered in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad station more than an hour before the train arrived. The attachés of the Spanish legation were on hand as early as 7 o'clock. The party also included Mrs. Curry, wife of the ex-Minister to Spain. Soon after their coming, four men of United States cavalry, under Col. Henry, rode up and formed in a long line on the Sixth street side of the station.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

The husband of the late Bridget Wilson will contest her will.... The Holiday assault to murder case continued.... Charges against Fire Commissioner McLain without any foundation.... Meeting of the convention of the Y. W. C. A.... San Franciscos take another gams from the Angels.... Meeting of the Board of Public Works.... News from neighboring counties.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] Infanta Eulalia, official and personal representative of Queen Christina of Spain, arrived at the port of New York today, and, for the first time in many years, the United States entertains, officially, a member of one of the reigning royal families of Europe. Soon after dawn this morning the Dolphin, preceded by the Spanish warship Infanta Isabel, steamed down to the Hook, and there found the Spanish steamer Reina Maria Christina, bearing the distinguished guests, lying at anchor. The Infanta Isabel fired the royal salute. After the arrangement of the official details, the vessels, which were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, hoisted anchors and steamed up the bay.

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WOMAN'S WAY.

Lively Times at the Congress at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Helen M. Cougar Felt That She Had Been Slighted.

And Straightway Proceeded to Create a Large-sized Row.

The Lady's Name Had Been Omitted from the Official Programme and Hints Thrown Out That She Was "Barred."

By Telegraph to The Times.

Chicago, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Women's Congress came near having a serious row today on account of an alleged slight passed upon Mrs. Helen M. Cougar. It seems that the lady's name was omitted from all of the official programmes. Her friends resented this insult, but when today it was reported that Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the National Council of Women, had yesterday issued a verbal order to the presidents of the various department meetings to exclude Mrs. Cougar from participation in the speech-making, things became decidedly warm. Mrs. Cougar started on a still hunt, and President C. C. Bonney had to step in as peace-maker.

The upshot of the whole affair is that Mrs. Sewall, who left this afternoon on a lecturing tour, while deciding to talk to reporters on the subject, intimated that she had no such orders. Mrs. Henretin, the vice-president, wrote a letter to Mrs. Cougar, saying that she knew nothing of such an order, and President Bonney poured oil on the troubled waters, and all is serene again.

The attendance at the meetings today and this evening exceeded any previous day of the congress. Today was the last of the department and special congresses. The hall devoted to the meeting of the national society of the Daughters of the Revolution was crowded with delegates, intermixed with curious ones, who came to see Letitia Green Stevenson, President-General, and wife of the Vice-President of the United States.

Another particularly large audience was that in which Mrs. French Sheldon, the explorer, delivered an address. Many topics were discussed on different branches.

The National Alliance of Unitarian and other liberal Christian women, members of the Women's Unitarian Conference of the Pacific Coast, and others, held a union meeting tonight, Rev. Ida C. Hutton presiding. She gave her greatest applause to Mrs. Hooker, her woman bearers to go in mass to the World's Fair on Sunday, for principle's sake. In the meantime, in the afternoon the following reports were read: "National Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women," "Women's Western Unitarian Conference," "Women's Unitarian Conference of the Pacific Coast," and "Postoffice Mission Work," the congress closing with an address by Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin of California.

It was late this evening when the members of the International Council settled the cause of their differences, which was the distribution of offices to the various countries. It did not take long after that to elect the following officers: Lady Aberdeen, president; May Wright Sewall, vice-president; Minnie Maria Martin, recording secretary; Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg of Finland, treasurer.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Sunday Question Still Unsettled—Buildings Dedicated.

Chicago, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] There was no special attraction at the World's Fair grounds today, but the weather was bright and warm and throngs of people took advantage of this fact to visit the grounds.

This afternoon the president of the Board of Lady Managers and the State vice-presidents held a reception in the Woman's building in honor of the distinguished women in attendance on the women's congresses.

When the National Commission assembled the Judicial Committee, which has the question of Sunday opening under consideration, announced that it would be ready this afternoon. This was objected to by some of the members of the committee, and the matter was finally put over until Monday.

A communication was received from President Highbotham of the local directory refusing to enter into an informal conference concerning the resignation of Theodore Thomas, musical director, but saying that he should be pleased to have a formal conference.

Rev. Drs. Lawrence, Henson and Parker, the committee of the Baptist auxiliary of the religious congresses of the World's Fair, have withdrawn their acceptance of the invitation to the Baptist denomination to participate in the congress. The committee's action is taken in view of the determination of the directory to open the fair on Sunday.

The Austrian village was formally opened to the public today. A banner was given to the World's Fair officials by the Austrian Consul-General in honor of the occasion. A cablegram was sent to the Grand Duke Ludwig Victor, conveying the respects of the Austrians and Hungarians assembled.

The Chinese building at the World's Fair was dedicated this morning. The dedication consisted chiefly in serving the invited guests with cups of strong tea without sugar or cream.

At one of the meetings this evening Sarah B. Cooper of California talked on "Children and Their Opportunities in and With the Aid of Kindergartens," and a number of other ladies discussed the subject.

WHISKY TRUST.

Rumors of a Receivership—The Company After a Loan.

Ciudad, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] It was rumored today that a conference had been held to discuss a receivership for the Whisky Trust. President Greenhut said: "This receiver business probably had its origin in the fact that we were in the money market for a loan today. We did not succeed in getting it. The quo warranto suit of course alarmed the bankers." Greenhut declined to state the amount of the loan asked for, but said: "It was not as much as \$1,000,000." He said that he thought the suit against the trust was the outcome of the recent legislative inquiry, and that State Senator Solomon is behind it. Gov. Almond today said that he knew nothing whatever about the suit against the Whisky Trust. He did not instruct the Attorney-General to enter such a suit against the trust, and gave no instructions on the subject.

HE LEFT HIS ADDRESS.

Charles S. Rogers of St. Paul Commits Suicide.

[St. Paul, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] This afternoon a man in a carriage drove onto High Bridge, and handed a boy a card bearing this address: "Charles S. Rogers, president of the Northwestern Cordage Company, No. 419 Grove street, St. Paul." Then he asked the boy to take care of the horse and carriage, and without further remarks threw himself headlong into the stream, 100 feet below. The suicide is supposed to be Mr. Rogers, whose name appeared on the card. No reason is known for the suicide.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Kerr Craigie to be Third Assistant Post-Master General.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The President has appointed Kerr Craigie of North Carolina, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General; John G. Brown of Idaho, to be Register of the Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho; George R. Young of New Mexico, to be Register of the Land Office of Roswell, N.M.; John W. Jones of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Blackfoot, Idaho; William H. Cosgrave of New Mexico, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Roswell, N.M.

THE EDITORS.

The National Association Will Meet at Asbury Park Next Year.

The League of Press Clubs Elects Officers and Selects Atlantic for Its Next Meeting—Bouquets and Pleasure Jaunts.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The National Editorial Association chose Asbury Park, N.J., as the next place of meeting. Papers were read and addresses made by Emory Herbert and Col. D. B. Anthony of Kansas and Joseph M. Chappell of Ashland, Wis., and William Pabor of Florida.

Isabella Beecher Hooker was introduced by the Chair and said: "I came here to arouse indignation. My husband writes me that the Supreme Court has sustained the wicked Anti-Chinese Geary Act. I protest, in the name of Thomas Hooker, one among those who framed the first free constitution on earth. We, his descendants, claim to know something about constitutions. The United States Constitution is based on justice to all people. What kind of justice is it to persecute the Chinese as long as they are law-abiding? It is not the justice of Christ. All of those oriental people, with their beautiful religion, should send missionaries to us to teach Christianity. When you destroy the liberty of Chinamen you insult your God." Mrs. Hooker also spoke warmly against the Sunday closing of the World's Fair.

THE PRESS CLUBS.

Two Business Sessions and a Short Jaunt.

ST. PAUL, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The delegates to the League of Press Clubs held two short business sessions today, but enjoyed one more jaunt to and around White Bear Lake. At the evening session a constitutional amendment making a President ineligible for re-election was adopted.

Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as the next place of meeting. A committee was appointed in the matter of home for age and infirm journalists, and a resolution was adopted instructing the returning board to establish a fund to build such a home. The following officers were elected: President, John A. Cockerill of New York; among the vice-presidents are George W. Childs of Philadelphia and Joseph Pulitzer of New York; treasurer, C. H. Vought of Buffalo; among the Executive Committee are M. H. de Young of San Francisco and Terrence V. Powderly of Scranton, Pa. After adopting various resolutions of thanks the league adjourned. The evening session was followed by a banquet and ladies' reception.

THE PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

The Railroad Company Serves an Injunction Upon an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] A telegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of California, repeating a dispatch he received from Capt. Carpenter, the officer who was sent to the Puyallup Indian reservation to prevent Ross from unlawfully building a railroad across the reservation, stating that an injunction has been served upon him by the Circuit Court, preventing him from interfering with Ross. Secretary Lamont has referred the matter to the Attorney-General, giving the history of the case and the appearance of the troops, and requesting him to have the United States District Attorney defend the officers. The case will be heard at Seattle tomorrow.

PANAMA BOODLERS.

A Rumor That Their Sentences Will Be Quashed.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Herald's Paris cable says: "According to authentic information the sentences passed on De Lessups, Cottu, Fontaine and Eiffel will be quashed by the Court of Cassation on account of irregularities in the proceedings."

ITALIAN BUDGET REJECTED.

ROME, May 19.—The Chamber of Deputies today rejected the budget for the support of the Department of Justice. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Theodoro Bonacchi, has therefore resigned. It is expected that the budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be rejected. This will probably result in a crisis.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Ministry has resigned.

WILL ACCEPT A PROFESSORSHIP.

NEW YORK, May 19.—News reached the navy-yard today that Past Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, one of the most expert officers of the Engineer Corps, is to resign and accept the professorship of mechanical engineering at Harvard University at a salary of \$8000 a year.

RAILROAD WASHERED OUT.

VISALIA, May 19.—The Motor Railroad, between this city and Tulare, was washed out this morning near Tulare. No trains were running today. High water is reported in all of the streams of the county.

FORGED PAPERS.

Contraband Chinese Attempt to Land at Portland.

The Danube's Cargo Will Again Try to Fool Customs Officers.

A Fresno Murder Case Dismissed by the Superior Court.

Officers Elected by the Grand Court of Foresters in Session at Sacramento—General Coast Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PORTLAND, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The British steamer Danube, which arrived from Victoria this morning with 500 Chinese in board, is still anchored in the river below the city. She has not yet entered the custom-house. The vessel has a clean bill of health. It is stated that most of the Chinese certificates are forged. The steamer Haytian Republic is expected to arrive here tonight from Victoria. She brings about one hundred Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese are those who were brought here recently by the Danube. They were not allowed to land and were returned to Victoria. They are now making their second attempt.

FORESTERS.

Officers Elected by the Grand Court in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Foresters tonight elected the following grand officers: Grand Chief Ranger, Henry Ryan of San Francisco; Sub Chief Ranger, H. W. Ogg of Sacramento; Treasurer, Henry Kram of San Francisco; Secretary, C. H. Bremer of Alameda; Recording Secretary, Sol Peiser of San Francisco; Senior Woodman, C. P. Render of Stockton; Junior Woodman, Sylvester Shahan of San Francisco; Senior Beadle, L. Zinneman of Los Angeles; Junior Beadle, M. E. Lipka of Oakland; Trustees, R. Rasmussen, P. Relyea, W. A. Gordon, all of San Francisco. The Grand Court took a recess at 11 p.m. to attend a banquet given in its honor by the Sacramento Foresters.

Fresno was selected on the second ballot as the place for holding the next Grand Court. San Jose was the chief competitor.

PROSPECTOR MISSING.

HIS FRIENDS BELIEVE THAT HE WAS KILLED BY THE NAVAJOS.

FLAGSTAFF, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] About three months ago, W. E. Kilbourne, C. D. Field and R. A. Ferguson left this place to prospect in the San Juan country. Six weeks ago, while at Bluff City, the party divided. Kilbourne and Ferguson started for Elk Mountains and Field left for this place. Kilbourne and Ferguson finally returned here, and they have anxiously awaited the coming of Field. It is now believed that Field was killed by the Navajos as a friendly tribe says that a prospector was killed by a band of Navajos about six weeks ago about forty miles from Tuba City, and the animals and outfit they describe answer to that of Field. Field was from Boston, and his relatives live there.

MURDER CASE DISMISSED.

J. D. Smith, in Jail at Fresno, Discharged from Custody.

FRESNO, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Superior Court today, Judge Holmes dismissed the case of the people against J. D. Smith, charged with murder. Over two years ago Smith shot Percy Williams of Stockton in a gambling row at Hughes' Hotel, in Fresno. He was tried twice, and the first time was convicted of manslaughter. The Supreme Court, on appeal, set aside the case for a retrial. In the second trial the jury disagreed. There being no probability of a conviction, the court dismissed the case.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NEVADA, May 19.—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has elected Timothy J. Crowley, Supreme Representative; Frank McGowan, Grand Councillor, and Land Goodwin, Vice Grand Councillor.

THE RACES.

The Latona Jockey Club's Meeting to Open Today.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The spring meeting of the Latona Jockey Club will begin tomorrow under the most favorable circumstances that have existed in many years. A high class of horses will be run here during the meeting. The feature of the first day will be the Derby, in which the probable starters and jockeys are: Sabine, 117 (A. Clayton); Boundless, 128 (Kunze); Decapod, 117 (L. Murphy); Aldebaran, 117 (R. Williams); Walnut, 112 (Reagan); Mirage, 122 (Flynn); Buckman, 122 (Thorpe).

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Joe Hooker won; Ida Glenn second; Mount Carlos third; time 1:09.

Seven-eighths of a mile: Louise Won, Peep second; Connaught third; time 1:15.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Lodi won; Farwell second; North third; time 1:20.

Decorations to be Avoided.

The Few Questions in England.

In Visiting "What to Give When Visiting," a writer in a London paper brings out some curious history of old-time English feeling.

"In town," he says, "the feeling system is certainly on the decline. Formerly fees were given, under the name of 'wails,' to servants by dinner guests and ball guests, and even by town guests. This is now quite a thing of the past; fashion-able society does not give, and is not expected to give. The middle classes, however, still retain this old-fashioned custom: they give their crowns and half crowns to the parlormaids, and even mention this when engaging them. 'Often give luncheon parties,' remarks an old man applicant for her situation, 'and you will find my friends are very generous.'

"Such trifling fees, however, could not be looked upon as a tax, but they were a trouble, and they have fallen into abeyance. At the theaters the fee system is rapidly disappearing, to the great satisfaction of the public, who feel that quite enough is charged for seats without having to pay to models made up with crinoline eliminated from the linings altogether."

LINEAR GOLD MINES.

A NEW YORK Lady Weds Mr. de Lamar of Idaho.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] Nellie Virginia Sands of this city and Joseph Raphael de Lamar were married at the Church of the Heavenly Host this morning. De Lamar is owner of a belt of gold mines at De Lamar, Idaho. He owns the entire townsite of the place, and has an income of \$1,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. de Lamar will visit the World's Fair and travel for a year.

TRAIN-ROBBERS.

The Starr Gang Attempts to "Hold Up" a Conductor.

GUTHRIE (Okla.), May 19.—Another bold attempt at train-robbing was made tonight by the notorious Starr gang. This time it was at Ponca. The train was the Santa FE passenger. It was flagged by four masked men, and a demand was made on Conductor Glazier for money. He refused, and signaled the engineer to go ahead. As the train started four soldiers showed themselves in the coaches and the bandits fled a volley, but no one was hurt.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Negotiations Under Way for a Settlement With the Panama.

President Huntington Declines to Talk, but Intimates That the War is About Over—The Panama Railroad on Top.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The National Editorial Association chose Asbury Park, N.J., as the next place of meeting. Papers were read and addresses made by Emory Herbert and Col. D. B. Anthony of Kansas and Joseph M. Chappell of Ashland, Wis., and William Pabor of Florida.

President Huntington Declines to Talk, but Intimates That the War is About Over—The Panama Railroad on Top.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGON, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] It was reported today that the fight between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company is about to be ended. Negotiations for the settlement of the existing differences are under way, and it is generally believed that they will go through satisfactorily. C. P. Huntington said that a settlement is being talked over between the opposing companies, but that he could not disclose the basis of it until later. If there is no hitch in the proceedings, he said, the public would know of the plan of adjustment early next week.

Panama Railway officials will say no more about the matter than did Huntington, but from information obtained here today, people have forced the Panama Railroad people to force the Pacific Mail Company to submit to a series of demands. The Pacific Mail company has obtained under charters the five large steamships of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, which were sold at auction a few weeks ago to satisfy claims against the company. These steamers the Panama people intend to put on their line between here and Colon. The charters were to be signed this week, when everything was brought to a halt by the Pacific Mail people discovering what the Panama folks were doing, and making overtures for a settlement. With these steamships in the hands of the railroad company, the Pacific Mail people saw nothing but a losing battle ahead.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

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VOLUME XXIII.

TWELFTH YEAR.

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Trebling the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily paper.

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY MARKLEY hopes to encourage the shipment of green fruit from California for display at the World's Fair by offering to keep it on exhibition two days and then sell it to the fruit dealers on the grounds for the benefit of the shipper.

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The Ohio Legislature has passed a law making hazing in school or elsewhere a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary. That will quiet some of the young Bash-Bazouks who have been raising high carnival in some of the Ohio institutions of learning.

SENATOR SEYMOUR is reported as saying that "the State capital is bound to be removed to San José, and by the removal the State will save an average expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for the next five years, besides the lives of several good men each year who would be killed by the Sacramento climate."

Mrs. KATE TUPPER GALPIN of this city seems to have made a decided hit in her address before the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair on "The Ethical Influence of Woman in Education." Mrs. Galpin made a good point when she said the assertion educational "no lickin', no larvin'," and the assertion political "no fightin', no votin'," are also true in the converse. Whereas, under the management of women, at school the boy gets learning, but no licking, so when political equality of the sexes shall obtain there will be nothing but no fighting.

The Governors of Arkansas and Mississippi are showing a belated activity in punishing outrages on negroes. Had such a policy been inaugurated twenty or more years ago it might have happened that fertile fields in the land of sunshine would have been smiling with bountiful harvests where all is now barrenness and desolation. The North could not have monopolized white immigration had the attitude of the South been more liberal and enlightened. But it is a matter for congratulation that a change of policy is manifest even at this late date. The path of development and prosperity for the South lies in the direction of good government and equal justice to all citizens, white and black.

Maj. J. W. POWELL in the May Forum, gives an emphatically negative answer to the question: "Are the Indians Becoming Extinct?" Maj. Powell ought to know whereof he affirms. He has spent more than forty years among the Indians, visited nearly every tribe in the United States, and devoted special study to the causes and tendencies which make for their improvement on the one hand and for their numerical depletion on the other. He knows that the Indians are now keeping up their numbers for the reason that there are few killed off in intertribal wars, and almost none in conflicts with the whites, while the red man is overcoming the first demoralizing effects of civilization and whisky.

It is said that the first-class banks of San Francisco exact a pledge from all of their employees that they will abstain from gambling of every sort, and this applies to everything from poker to stocks. It is a most wholesome regulation. The passion for gambling becomes with a little encouragement, a mania, a disease, which saps a man's morals as surely as does that other form of disease known as drunkenness.

A man who gambles, even in a small way, is not to be trusted. It would be well if a pledge to abstain from these fatal allures were exacted from every young man who takes a position of financial responsibility in any branch of mercantile or official life. It is much easier to avoid the contagion first of than to escape from it when once infected.

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ARTHUR MC EWEN works on this anecdote.

On a Senator John P. Jones in a letter which he writes to a San Francisco paper. It is good enough to be true whether it is or not:

When Mr. Jones was making his first run for the Senate his friend Joseph T. Goulden, editor and owner of the "Victoria City Enterprise," who was primarily responsible for his candidacy, grew a little disengaged. He asked Jones if he was not afraid he'd be beaten, and the latter made answer:

"Once when I was Sheriff over in California in early days, I started across the mountains on horseback to fetch a prisoner. My way was by a trail that perhaps not one man in a month traveled over. It was a short cut, but after

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

REMY'S FAREWELL.—A large audience gathered at the Bijou last night to hear Remenyi, his farewell concert. The violinist charmed everyone as always at his preceding recitals. He was assisted by Miss Methot and Mr. Marshbank, vocalists.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Costly Schoolrooms.

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LOS ANGELES, May 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I see that fifty-two additional rooms distributed in the nine wards of the city are demanded for schools.

This is good, and I say let us have them, why should these fifty-two rooms cost \$10,000 or \$3000 per room?

Can this amount be put into fifty-two rooms honestly?

I answer my own question. No, one-third of this amount will be ample.

Look out for a steal. Yours, etc.

AJAX.

Names! Names!

REPLIES (Gal., May 18.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Your editorial in your issue of today on the gross and shameful mismanagement of the California building and the California exhibit by our representatives at Chicago, hits the nail square on the head. Shame on them. If such a worthless lot can be shamed. Won't you give the public of the great State of California their due? We may see if there is no way, by the force of public opinion or otherwise, to force the pascals out before it is too late? Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA.

LINES

[Suggested by a visit to Mt. Wilson, May 11, 1888.]

These mountain peaks lift their bold heads on high.

Play with the clouds, and tempest winds defy.

Proud and majestic, on the plains below, They look and please, content that man may not know.

He has his limits—that his feet may press

The fruitful plains in all their loveliness.

And there abide, careless and unafraid Of Nature, winsome as a country maid;

But we grow bold, he scales the mountain sides,

Where solemn Nature, in rude state, abides.

And beetling cliffs, like crippled giants,

Lean.

And the sky, sir, and depths below, are seen Abyssmal dark, from whence comes no sound nor sign.

Save the low breathings of the mountain pine.

Ah! there it is; man shrinks, appalled, at

And earthly sense begins at once to pray For safer foothold—evoking no reply.

From the rough crags that top the sky,

And God Himself seems voiceless and afraid.

Of the great mountains His own hands have

Only the eagle on these cliffs can rest.

IRA E. SHERMAN.

Sidney, N. Y.

RECEIVER FOR THE CLOVER LEAF.

TOLEDO (O.), May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] In the United States Court this morning a receiver was appointed for the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, otherwise known as the "Clover Leaf," on the application of Stout & Company of New York, claiming to have a judgment of \$40,000.00 in the court at Toledo, on which an execution was returned, ordering the receiver to pay the bill set forth in claims aggregating \$1,000,000 unsecured, pending trial in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, some of which suits have already been begun with others about to be commenced, that the road is insolvent. A receiver is therefore asked and granted, S. R. Callaway of Toledo being named. An application will be at once made in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago for a similar appointment for Indiana and Illinois, action having already been taken to that end in Indianapolis. The road runs from Toledo to St. Louis, and has general offices at Toledo. To all appearances it was in a flourishing condition. Its "Clover Leaf" freight line was apparently doing a large business. It was reorganized by Eastern capitalists, with S. H. Kneeland of New York at their head.

This road, which parallels the Wabash between Toledo and St. Louis, had numerous railroads running parallel to it.

Its historical value is great.

Originally built as a narrow-gauge, its operation

came to a disastrous end being

one of the last examples of the failure

of a yard-wide road to compete with the standard-gauge rivals. In its disorganized, disabled and almost worthless condition, the road—the called "the Wabash and St. Louis and St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad," otherwise vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific, was undertaken to rebuild the 450 miles of road, make it standard gauge and equip it in a first-class manner, to enable it to compete with the old lines. The streak of rust was transformed to a railroad, substantial and first-class.

The road, which had to contend with

and made its operation profitable.

MRS. WILSON'S WILL

A Determined Effort to Be Made
to Break It.

The Husband Preparing to at Once
File a Contest.

The Special Administrator's Accounts
Presented and Approved.

The Disposition of the Estate Not at All
to the Likin of the Heirs—The
Full Text of the Will
and Codicil.

The presentation by John McConnaughe, and approval of the special administrator's account in the estate of Bridget Wilson, deceased, yesterday, in Department Two of the Superior Court, is the final act which promises to precede one of the most bitterly contested will cases that have been left for the judges to decide for some time. When Mrs. Wilson died, several months ago, she left behind her a will providing for the disposition of an estate aggregating nearly \$250,000 in value. The document, in the first clause, devised to John Wilson, deceased's husband, a stipend of \$50 per month, which was to be paid him regularly during the term of his natural life. In the same connection, by way of a conditional provision, there was added the paragraph: "I now declare that Eliza Sanchez has been the cause of a great deal of trouble in my house, and has done all in her power to draw my husband, John Wilson, away from me, and, knowing his character, it is my wish, and I now do declare, that if my husband, John Wilson, shall marry the said Eliza Sanchez, then the monthly payments shall cease."

And then further numerous bequests were made of various sums of money and parcels of property to remote relatives and others who were not connected by blood to the deceased at all.

The husband, very naturally, was not satisfied with being cut off with such a meager allotment, particularly when it depended upon his adopting a particular line of conduct toward another woman. He himself had been accustomed to work hard in the capacity of a laborer, and to see visions of prospective wealth blown away so suddenly was anything but a pleasant revelation. So he set to work and made a contract with John Shirley Ward, in which he agreed, should Ward be successful in breaking the will, to give the attorney one-third of the property which such a result might bring to him. Mr. Ward didn't break the will very fast, and Stephen M. White and Chapman & Hendricks were then turned to by Mr. Wilson to succor him in his time of need. In the meantime some foreign heirs have bobbed up in the far-away country of Ireland to join in the contest, and it is said there are others yet to come before the list is complete.

In Mr. McConnaughe's report as special administrator, it was shown that he had received \$6,863.14 in rents and other income of the estate, and disbursed as expense \$165.54, leaving a balance of \$521.60 on hand.

What the result of the contest will be is yet to be seen, but the prospects are that between the contestants and the lawyers the estate will be much reduced in bulk and more widely distributed than it is at present.

The complete will, which is the cause of all this trouble, runs as follows:

"Mr. Wilson's Will."

Bridget Wilson, of Los Angeles, State of California, of the age 61 years, and being of sound mind and memory, and not acting under duress, menace, fraud or undue influence of any person whatever, do make, publish and declare this codicil to my last will and testament, executed by me on the 27th day of February, 1893, which will I now confirm in all respects, except as modified by this codicil to said will.

First—I revoke the devise made in said will of \$1,000 to Charles McMahon of Brightfield, Derry, Ireland, and my desire that the said Charles McMahon shall have no part of my estate.

Second—I revoke the devise in said will to Alicia McMahon, widow, living in England, formerly of Ireland. I, in said will, devised her a large part of my estate, but I revoke the devise and declare that it is my wish that said Alicia McMahon shall have no part of my estate, and take nothing under my said last will and testament.

Third—I give and devise to John M. Connaughe, of Los Angeles city, in the State of California, all my land and property in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, on the west side of Main street in said city, with three-story brick building between First and Second streets in said city, bounded on the north by the Mott property and on the south by Kurtz property, and on the east by numbers 137, 139 and 140 South Main street, in said city of Los Angeles.

Fourth—I devise and bequeath to Joseph A. Meyer of the city of Los Angeles, State of California, the sum of \$10,000.

Fifth—I give and devise and bequeath to Father Scanlan (the Roman Catholic priest of Pasadena, in the State of California,) the sum of \$5,000.

Sixth—I give, devise and bequeath to J. T. Teddy of Boyle Heights, in Los Angeles City, State of California, the sum of \$10,000.

Seventh—I give, devise and bequeath to J. A. J. Anderson of the city of Los Angeles, State of California, the sum of \$10,000.

Eighth—Besides the devise contained in my will I further devise \$500 to Mary E. Curran wife of M. E. Curran of Los Angeles city, Cal.

of any kind, and I hereby revoke all former wills by me made.

CONCIL.

L. Bridget Wilson, of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, of the age of 61 years, and being of sound mind and memory, and not acting under duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence of any person whatever, do make, publish and declare this codicil to my last will and testament, executed by me on the 27th day of February, 1893, which will I now confirm in all respects, except as modified by this codicil to said will.

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PARADISE OF THE RAZOR-BACK HOG.

Down on Fishing Bay, Where They Live
on Muskrats.

"If you would see the razor-back hog in his paradise," said a Marylander to a New York Sun man, "go down among the muskrat villages along Patuxent River and Fishing Bay. The muskrats are a tattered and unkempt race of beings, and they slay not less than 100,000 muskrats every winter and spring, trade the skins of them to the Indians, and being their only means of support. They live in rude cabins on the marshes, and the extraordinary number of their children is equalled almost by the number of razor-back hogs of a particularly sharp and prominent-spined species. This nondescript member of the porcine family has an important duty to perform in these unique settlements, and he does it untiringly and with undisguised pleasure. This duty is the making away with the hundreds of surplus muskrat carcasses that accumulate about the huts of the trappers and hunters, for, although the flesh of the muskrat is an important article of food with the muskratters and their families, they necessarily gather a great deal more of it than they can consume themselves, and so the razor-back comes to them and uses up the surplus. As to the master of this, not overparticular class of people, making food of the muskrat, though, is really making a common diet of what many high-up folks with a cultivated palate, down in that land of terrapin and canvas-back duck, consider a great delicacy."

"These razor-back hogs grant and snort and squeal around those muskratting huts by the score, and seem to be nobody's property any more than the buzzards are. A remarkable thing about them is that, although they devour untold pounds of fat and juicy muskrat meat every day, they never show the richness and generosity of their keeping by adding a single pound of flesh to their attenuated bodies."

"Lawd," said an old darky muskratter to me once, "yo' can't eat one o' dem raz'back no'm. 'n yo' kin a eel rack, sah!"

"They have another kind of livestock down there that seems to be indigenous and peculiar to the queer region. This is a animal called the marsh cow. It is dwarfish, tangles hair and scrawny. It has long, crooked horns, wrinkled like a merino ram's. During the summer these cattle find good pasture on the lowlands, but they are so wild that when they are wanted by the trappers they have to be rounded up and coraled. Sometimes, late in the fall, they leave the lowlands and take to the wooded uplands, and will not appear again unless very cold weather drives them back to the villages for shelter as the muskratters see it fit to give them."

WHY HE SHOULD BE A GRANDEE

A Young Spaniard's Egotistic Estimate of His Attainments.

Fourth—I give and devise to my sister-in-law, Matilda Wilson, the sum of \$100 per month during the term of her natural life, said sum of \$100 per month to be paid her by my executors hereinafter named.

Fourth—I give and devise to Kate Stumps of Los Angeles city the sum of \$500.

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Sixth—I give and devise to William Martin Curran, senior son of Michael E. Curran of Los Angeles city, Cal., the property and possessions situated in Los Angeles city, Cal., fronting on the south side of South Main street, bounded on the south side by the Grand Opera House building and extending back to the Biwett House in the rear, and which property is described as lot No. 104 South Main street, Los Angeles city, Cal., same to go to said devisee free from mortgage.

Seventh—I give and devise to Mary Curran, wife of Michael E. Curran, in Los Angeles city, Cal., bounded on the north by Thirtieth street, and the Santa Monica Railroad on the south, containing about six and one-half acres.

Eighth—I give and devise to Sarah Jane DeMattia Wilson, the sum of \$100 per month during the term of her natural life, said sum of \$100 per month to be paid her by my executors hereinafter named.

Fourth—I give and devise to Rev. Aloisius E. Ellery, not for himself, but in trust to St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Los Angeles city, the sum of \$1000, the same to be expended in masses every month for the repose of my soul.

Ninth—I give and devise to Charles McMahon, the son of Charles McMahon, deceased, now living in Ireland and formerly of Brightfield, Derry, Ireland, the balance of my estate, of all kinds and description and wherever situated.

I now declare that Eliza Sanchez has been the cause of a great deal of trouble in my house, and has done all in her power to draw my husband, John Wilson, away from me, and, knowing her character, it is my wish, and I now do declare, that if my husband, John Wilson, shall marry the said Eliza Sanchez, then the monthly payments of \$50 per month, hereinabove made and provided, for shall cease, and he, my husband, shall take nothing under my will, and he shall secure nothing whatever from my estate.

Tenth—I hereby nominate and appoint Frank Hartnett Post in particular, our executors and the executors of the will of Frank Hartnett Post, of Los Angeles city, Cal., the executors of this, my last will and testament, and dispense them from giving bond and security

THAT "GORGEous SCHEME"

A Voice from the Desert, and the Desert's Possibilities.

PALM SPRINGS, May 18.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I read with unusual pleasure your editorial entitled "A Perfectly Gorgeous Scheme." For gorgeous it is, far exceeding the fairylike stories one hears on the desert of the fabulously rich deposits and the three hills of gold supposed to be the Pegleg Mine. During the last few months the Standard Oil Company has spent upon the public. The vast expenditures of money on irrigation works in Yuma have somewhat excited the public mind, and the promoters of these enormous canals have been sedulously bugging this country with a boom which far exceeds the one which the Standard Oil Company has been able to raise in the West.

The promoters of the Quartzitic road from San Diego to the Colorado desert were highly delighted with this new horticultural El Dorado south of Yuma, and said they had eaten ripe apricots on April 26. The ripe apricots dwindled down to one, and about the same date ripe watermelons were introduced in Yuma, still, with the mere fact of one ripe apricot on April 26 and a premature watermelon on or about the same date be sufficiently strong inducements to attract a huge horde to the waste lands of this New River country.

There is a great deal of fruit growing in the desert, trying to induce immigration to a new country. The majority of people taking up the business of horticulture in the southern part of the State are absolutely ignorant of its principles and of its difficulties. I know young men from the East with rheumatism, asthma, rheumatism, and every other ailment, and have tried, with beneficial result, the healing airs of Palm Springs, who have stably maintained that not a grape could be raised in our valley, because in January the thermometer falls to 32° F.

I hope I have made my position tolerable.

Clear. There is a class of men who think that a man is a fool who does not bound to be taken. My experience all over California is that the public, so far as I am concerned, are worse than fools, and that not one in ten of the Eastern purchasers knows well when he sees it. This perfectly goes to prove that the public are uneducated because the men who can afford to purchase land, and live on it till it comes into bearing, will never sink their money in what may be truly "untried land." It is absurd to suppose poor people will take up land here where, in the opinion of the uneducated citizens from that country, it would be easier and cheaper to settle them on this vast paradise and compel them to cultivate it, and prepare the way for men whose shoe-lashed they are unworthy to use.

I do not exactly understand that I do confidently expect one day—when it will come no man knoweth—a rush onto the fertile lands of the Colorado Desert.

The fact that Palm Springs sends out ripe figs on May 1st, and apricots on the same date, is a matter of little importance.

The trouble is that though we are a great horticultural country, our people really know nothing about fruit. This is the trouble in all semi-tropical countries. I remember hearing a San Francisco lad promise a young lady a bunch of orange blossoms, because he said, "I am going down South and will bring you some." I have heard Eastern people call for grapes in January in San Francisco, and declare it was all nonsense to say we had fruit out here now, in a grape patch in San Diego. In the same way with Eastern people. I have heard a woman complacently remark, when passing Shorb's, and seeing the dry vines in January: "You see, dear, I am said to her husband, "all these dead sticks?" I wonder what they are." "They are vines, madame." "Vines? why we train them high. Well, they are dead, madame." "They are not dead, madame." I answered: "they but sleep." "Oh, no, they are dead," she replied, with a superior sort of smile, "for they will be in leaf in a week."

And it is these people who form the bulk of the land purchasers, to whom any early fruit—peaches in January would only appear right in proper proportion of truth, that the old man will bring first, and his hawks abroad before it comes into bearing, will be made in any early fruit section, or before the "perfectly gorgeous scheme" succeeds.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PASADENA.

Home Talent Presents "Ermine" at the Grand.

Numerous Valuable Improvements Along Orange Grove Avenue—Personal Movements and Local Interests.

Ermine was given at the opera house, Tuesday evening, by a company consisting of local talent, organized and directed by O. W. Kyle.

Many of the soloists have been heard before in light opera, and the memory of their previous very creditable efforts called for a fair audience, considering the lateness of the season.

Individually, in several instances, the performance was good, but, in addition to the amateurs, it cannot be said that the rendition was a success, chiefly owing to the want of perfecting in their art.

Kyle had evidently carefully drilled the chorus, and what they sang with a few exceptions, was fairly done. The opera was mounted in truly professional style. The facial make-ups and the costuming would have done discredit to a professional troupe, and the instrumental parts were played by Messrs. Wilder and team, both expertly.

The innovation of using two pianos was a far better plan than attempting to have the parts played by a small orchestra, imperfectly drilled.

Mrs. Clapp acted, dressed, and sang parts in a manner which, if her master of the lines had been equalled by some of the others, the success of the opera would have been greater.

Messrs. Kyle and Moorhead also did creditable work, which was well appreciated and deservedly merited. Mr. Moorehead's makeup was exceptionally good, and his comic abilities are developing him into the professional ranks.

Mrs. Burnham and Miss Henderson both knew their parts, looked pretty, and sang acceptably.

The Colon is of Los Angeles. Her work was somewhat marred by a slight nervousness, but her dresses and actions were appropriate to the part.

Of the balance of the cast the only critic can say that their parts as they should have been applied hence, in concerted action, failed to give the opera the smoothness and dash so necessary for its humorous plot. Really, those who sang were of average ability, and the audience was pleased in the majority of the applications.

It is to be hoped that an open of the musical and dramatic order of *Ermine* would naturally prove a test to any amateur organization, but where the evident intent and work of the management was to give a creditable performance, it was retched, and that the opera was allowed to drag in parts as it did. Individually, the members of the troupe were capable of doing far better work than they were able to do collectively.

WEST SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

Workmen began yesterday the erection of the superstructure on Mr. Brown's residence, corner of Congress street and Orange Grove avenue. The site is a beautiful one, and the contract price upon the house exceeds \$12,000.

Glen Rosa is acquiring a valuable addition to its many attractive features, by the addition of a new residence cottage for its owner, Thomas Neiman. The foundation is laid, and carpenters are busy with the framework work.

Charles Gilmore, having disposed of his Orange Grove avenue frontage, will move his house around to face on California street.

The Y. H. T. Talbot has begun the removal of orange trees, and has some of the lumber on the ground for his new residence on Orange Grove avenue, near the head of El Cajon street. A rainfall of the cost of his improvements reaches \$15,000.

Mr. Stewart will expend about \$32,000 in giving Lower Orange Grove avenue another elegant residence, to be located on the corner of Columbia avenue. Work will be begun at once.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

C. S. Martin is on the sick list.

George S. Marigold was up from Los Angeles yesterday.

The Pennsylvanians will picnic at Lincoln Park today.

William Stiles is at home again, much improved by his stay at Coronado.

Mrs. C. E. Erskine and children will be overland passengers for the East tonight.

Friends have word of the safe arrival in Chicago of Mrs. Bradley and Baby Gilmore.

Miss Eunice Hodges, a Mills College sophomore, is at home for the summer vacation.

During his brother's absence J. M. Ellis and family will reside at No. 115 Walnut ave.

Mrs. S. Ridlon Lippincott left for Richmond, Ind., last evening, accompanied by Miss May Cooley.

Frank son of W. H. H. Jones of North Molino avenue, is nursing a broken arm, result of a fall from his bicycle.

Last evening's overland drew the private car of General Manager K. H. Wade, who was making a tour of inspection of the Santa Fe line.

The concluding lecture of H. E. Regan's course will be given this evening at the First Universalist Church. Subject: "Ramblings in Rome."

Several citizens reported another slight seismic disturbance very early yesterday morning, but its trend and duration were not accurately noted.

Mr. Ritchie, who has spent the winter here, a guest of his uncle, Rev. D. C. Hill, has accepted a position in Tacoma, and is preparing for the northern trip.

The remains of the late Judge J. W. Hesley were sent to Cleveland, O., last evening's overland. They were accompanied by the surviving members of the family.

C. W. Henderson and Miss Mac leave to day for Chicago. From there they will visit their former home, Platteville, Wis., returning to Pasadena in about two months.

Pasadena was well represented at Arrowhead Hot Springs the past week. Among the visitors there from "the Crown of the Valley" were Mrs. La Motte Holmes, Mrs. Markham, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Fitch.

B. Fitch and family of No. 115 South Franklin avenue go today to Long Beach. After a few weeks at the seashore, they will journey to their Chicago home at Newton, Iowa.

Joseph Wallace has purchased the Pasadena Packing Company's plant on Old Fair Oaks avenue, and will at once begin on radical improvements in order to be ready for the fruit season. He will can and dry the various products of orchard and garden.

A concerted effort to trim the hedge down and the trees up and to keep them trimmed would contribute greatly to the fuller enjoyment of the comforting breezes. It would greatly improve the appearance of the places as well. The matter should have the attention of the authorities if necessary.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzani's wondrous powder.

The question of securing a suitable site

SANTA BARBARA.

Commotion in the Council Caused by the Earthquake.

At the council meeting yesterday several incidents took place which were not "down on the bills." While the clerk was reading a humdrum report of the committee on something, the earthquake came, and His Honor the Mayor hastily declared a ten-minute recess, and got down stairs with as much agility as one could expect of a gentleman of his avoirdupois. Councilmen Frank Moore and Dr. D. G. McNamee were to Erin," and slid down the fire-escape, and it is said City Surveyor J. K. Harrington tried to climb up the corner of the wall, getting, however, only as far as the ceiling. City Attorney McNulta fled a demurred and assured a stay of proceedings until the usual adjournment of the Council was restored. A communication was read from Corporal J. L. Fernandez asking the Council to have a Fourth of July celebration, parade and barbecue. The Council referred the matter to the City Engineers with full power to do whatever they deemed fit, and draw plans and specifications. The matter of changing the lines of Garden street was set for the 1st of June, and earnest protest will be heard then, as there is a big "kick" on the proposed changing of the street.

The Evening Independent of this city publishes a long list of interviews with leading business men, city officials and capitalists on the need for and advisability of establishing a Board of Trade. This was suggested at the annual carnival, and yet having a Board of Trade ready to act on any proposed legislation, was mentioned at Monday evening. The consensus of opinion seems to be that we need some organization of the sort, but that there are several different plans available. Some suggested, it seems, a wise plan to continue a Board of Trade, while others, like the Y.M.C.A., Fredericks and Lorine blocks—or rooms in these buildings—had been decided upon. But it appears now that it was not quite settled after all, and the matter may be brought up again, and the champions of the different propositions are preparing for a big struggle.

There are several other hotel and boarding-house keepers in the county who have claims in larger small amounts against the county, and these have been settled several days ago when the Riverside County Supervisors stated that the "combination" offer of the Y.M.C.A., Fredericks and Lorine blocks—or rooms in these buildings—had been decided upon.

The body found at Orange Park, near

Holmes, the Hotel Beat, Released from Custody.

Howes, the Hotel Beat, Released from Custody.

Howes from His Feet and Departs for Los Angeles—Dungan Heard from—Personals.

SANTA ANA.

F. W. Howes, the man who has been serving time in the County Jail for defrauding Jimmy Jones of the Brunswick Hotel out of several weeks' board and lodging, is again a free man. Yesterday his case was taken to the Superior Court on errors in points of law upon appeal from the Justice Court, and the higher court ordered that the judgment of the lower court be reversed, and the defendant be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

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CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU: LOS ANGELES, May 19, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.95; at 5 p.m., 29.98. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 47° and 68°. Maximum temperature, 76°; minimum temperature, 45°. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

For Catalina Island: Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer Falcon will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company and Terminal Railway's morning train, returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

Ladies, today, \$1 and \$2.50, stylish and neat. Chance to save money. New leather belt has brought under \$1. New belt not yet high price for most stylish millinery. Open till 9 tonight. Come! everything first-class. Mrs. F. W. Thurston, 110 Commercial street.

One fare for the round trip, Sundays, to all stations on the Terminal Railway. Go to Santa Monica via the great ocean road up to Santa Catalina and Mt. Wilson. Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m., 2:25 p.m., and 4 p.m. Last train leaves Altadena at 5 p.m.

Mammoth wharf at Port Los Angeles, superb marine view, bracing air, fine beach, good food. Sunday trains run through Round trip 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf and Santa Monica. See their time table in this paper.

To San Diego via the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route). Saturday and Sunday, \$5 for the round trip, \$3.50 each way, returning Monday. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. from First street station.

Soldiers' Home loop—a new and delightful way of reaching Santa Monica. The view while circling the loop is grand. Take the 10:30 a.m. train from Arcadia depot. Round trip Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Mark this: Bellan's La Griffe Cure is not like sarsaparilla, simply to purify the blood. It aids assimilation, equalizes circulation, and is nature's true restorative. For general ailments it has no equal, 50 cents.

Bellan's La Griffe Cure aids assimilation, purifies the blood and restores health. It is a sure preventive of cholera and kindred diseases. For sale by druggists. Should be kept in the house, 50 cents.

When going home after 3 p.m. call at the Original Bakery, 112 West First street, for your fresh bread, cakes and pies—the best in the city. Fresh German bread and strawberry shortcake.

Fifteen cents round trip on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both places on one ticket. Plus wharf, 1000 feet, at Long Beach. Pavilion and bathhouse open at Terminal Island.

Twenty-five cents for the Yorkshire Evangelist, will preach in Simpson's Church, tomorrow, morning and evening. Evening subject: "A Dramatic Scene in Rosedale Cemetery." Miss Pentecost's meeting at 3 p.m.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street, near Grand avenue, preaching Sunday by Rev. H. Colleser. Morning theme, "The Coming of Christ," evening, "Christ Stronger than Satan."

Santa Monica Canon is a picnickers' paradise. Sunday trains on Southern Pacific run through. Round trip 50 cents. Hourly trains between the canon, the wharf and Santa Monica.

Take the excursion over the Kite-shape track of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) Sunday, \$5 for the round trip; 150 miles of beautiful scenery.

"The Evening of Ballads" has caught the public. They have responded by buying nearly the whole lower part of the theatre. Good old ballads well sung will draw any time.

Ladies' Dongola patent tip button. Cloth or leather top; opera or common sense \$3. Hewes, 105 North Spring street.

To Santa Monica via the Loop line is a new and delightful ride. Take 10:30 a.m. train from Arcadia depot. Round trip Saturday, \$3.50 each.

A model ostrich farm is that adjoining Southern Pacific depot at Santa Monica. Round trip by line Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Hanna, Burch & Danskine have received a fresh supply of Chase & Sanborn's celebrated coffee. No. 218 South Spring st.

Mrs. Minnie Harpe-Ovens, the well-known comedienne, will appear at the First Baptist Church Sunday morning.

Neuchatel. Liverat and brie cheese, of superior quality, arrives regularly by express at H. Jeune's.

One fare for the round trip to all points on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) Sunday.

Carpets cleaned, latest steam appliances. One, 154-456 South Broadway. Tel. 427. John Blower.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woolcott, agent. Also Duffy Malt.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber, H. Bohrman, 514 South Spring. Choice canned fruit at Hanna, Burch & Danskine's, grocers, No. 218 South Spring.

Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact." Basketville, 218 N. Main, LaFrance bldg.

New Lowell vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 418 S. Spring. Let K. C. Peck, 110 North Spring street, make you spring suit. 214 South Spring.

James Mean's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shooting go to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, or telephone 1190.

Ladies' tan Oxfords, gold ones. Price \$1.50. Hewes, 105 North Spring street.

Wanted: Two energetic men. Call at 218 South Spring before 9:30.

Rev. Dr. Fay will preach at Illinois Hall tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Central W.C.T.U. meets today at 2:30. Temperance Temple.

Manton water, the best in America, can be had at H. Jeune's.

Attend auction sale Tally-Ho Stables, Monday, May 22.

Violet flavoring extract for cooking, at H. Jeune's.

Special rates to World's Fair. See Kam Koo ad.

Stevens, C. T. Davis, 130 South Main. See notice of the Ilkley in hotel column.

Rare Indian blanket at Campbell's.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for H. W. White, Jr., John Brooker, Miss Clara Hamilton, Marion Cannon, Robert Nichols, H. Gibson.

Examinations for entrance to the State University have been conducted at the High School for two days past, and will conclude today. Prof. L. G. Thorpe is and has been in charge.

County of Los Angeles' Seminars began yesterday the competitive examinations for pupils for the purpose of selecting those to take the World's Fair trip. The examination will be finished today.

The eleventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California will occur next week at Temperance Temple, beginning Saturday at 10 a.m. and continuing until Friday at 4 p.m. Reports from eight southern counties will be made by the presidents of the respective unions.

The anniversary of the Pentecost will be celebrated with appropriate services at Sherman, M. E., Old Whittier, and Monday, May 21 and 22. Sunday services at 12 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Monday services at 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Rev. Isaac Taylor, the Yorkshire evangelist, and other special workers will be present.

THE only Keeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at rooms 64 and 65, New Wilson Bldg.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Y. W. C. A.

The Convention Opened Yesterday With Interesting Exercises.

A Large Number of College Delegates in Attendance—Addressess by Rev. Burt Estes Howard and Rev. George W. White.

The Young Women's Christian Association convention opened yesterday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. parlors with a devotional meeting led by Miss Eva Cole of this city. Rev. A. J. Frost of San Bernardino followed with a Bible reading, and Miss Esther Junkin gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Miss Fannie Sibley of Chaffey College.

Last evening the convention met in Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, the audience being mostly made up of college delegates. The attendance was not as large as could be desired. Rev. Burt Estes Howard made a short address, and, expressing his entire sympathy and support of the movement to revive the Young Women's Association, which made a feeble beginning at first, he cautioned against an effort to press the work a little unduly now lest it jarred its success. A council had been held in his church and they felt unable to take hold of this work just now in the helpful way which they would like to.

He urged the tempering of enthusiasm with wisdom and to be careful to do just the right thing at the right time. In his opinion it would be better to not attempt to start this enterprise before October, and then do it heartily and make a success of it. While he did not in the least antagonize the movement, Mr. Howard spoke with a manly, honest frankness. His idea is that a young women's Christian association should be started on the same generous plan as that for the young men, and the churches are not just now ready to take it up.

The board then, on motion, adjourned.

PERSONALS

N. H. Hawkins and wife of New York are in the city. W. W. Whitney and wife of San Diego are in the city. Charles and wife of Riverside are at the Hollister.

Charles Nickell of the Jacksonville (Or.) Times is stopping at the Nadeau. C. Meadows, the Wild West show man of Arizona is registered at the Nadeau.

A. J. Morris and family of Pittsburgh, Pa., are at the Western Hotel, as are also J. L. Patty and wife of the same city.

Capt. Thom is convalescing from his late serious illness, and, when sufficiently able to travel will leave for Bartlett Springs.

Charles E. Anthony and family of No. 135 West Seventh street left last evening for the East to attend the World's Fair. They will return this fall.

HOWRY & BREE A. & THE UNDER-TAKER'S TRUST.

Inasmuch as the Los Angeles County Undertakers' Association has failed to answer the charges we have made against that organization, and has sought to divert the public's attention from the real issues of the case by permitting one Peck to interest himself in the controversy, Messrs. Howry & Bree, who are not in the "trust," from this date will decline to take cognizance of any and all communications on the subject which do not bear the official signature of the president or secretary of the association.

Before leaving the matter finally and with an apology to the public for the prominence we have given Mr. Peck, we wish to say that if that individual has any just claims against Mr. C. D. Howry, he can surely collect them in the usual manner made available by law.

The intimation Peck made in his last speech to the public that Mr. B. was not straight in his business methods is just what might be expected from Saginaw's erstwhile pawnbroker and dive renter, and the great combine, of which he is such an able and fearless representative, showed characteristic cunning in delegating him to do the dirty work.

This ends our controversy with Peck and all others who are unconnected with the "Trust." We are "loaded for bear" so far as relates to that combination, and we decline to draw out further argument with those other than the official representatives of the "Trust."

Respectfully, HOWRY & BREE.

BEACH TRAINS SUNDAY.

The Santa Fe will run special trains Sunday for Redondo Beach at 10:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., and to Santa Monica at 1:30 p.m., and 4:30 p.m. Returning, last train will leave Redondo at 3:30 p.m. Fare for the round trip only 50 cents.

Businessmen are invited to the opening of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, which will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Young people of college age are bound to form religious or non-religious opinions, and I cannot understand how Christian parents can send their children to such institutions."

This morning the convention will open with devotional service at 9 o'clock, led by Miss Bertha Jones of Chaffey College. The forenoon will be spent in study and research, devoted to college work. At 1:15 P.M. Miss Emma Reeder of San Francisco will be here in Los Angeles several weeks, laboring energetically for the cause of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, will give a twenty minute talk, and will be followed by Mrs. Edward Thompson, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Los Angeles, who assisted in organizing the association here a year ago. This afternoon there will be the following papers, beginning at 2:30 o'clock: "The Business Young Women of Our City," Miss Jennie Bristol, Los Angeles; "The Young Women's Christian Association, an Agency to Meet the Needs of All Young Women," Miss Clara Hull, Los Angeles; "The Training of the Association Affairs in Christian Work," C. G. Baldwin, president Pomona College; "An Appeal for Workers," Miss Abbie Chapin, under appointment for China.

Charles E. Anthony of San Francisco will give an address on "The Peril and Protection of Womanhood."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present Directors Freeman, Severance, Hazard, Edwards, Jones, Klokke, Eisen. President Freeman occupied the chair.

The Committee on Membership reported favoring the election of the following: Preston & Locke, W. B. Stratford, Charles Gollmer, J. A. Graves, J. F. Conrey, Alta Planning Mill, S. A. Ronald, R. E. Archer, F. E. Browne.

They were elected to membership by the president and the board.

The Committee on Membership presented a list of delinquents. Final action upon it was deferred until the next meeting.

Director Francisco, chairman of the Committee on Statistics, reported the following for membership in his committee: T. L. Alles, John Scott, L. E. Mosher, W. W. Howard. Their appointment was confirmed by the president and the board.

The committee appointed some time ago to arrange for the entertainment of the Salt Lake Council reported, through their chairman, W. H. Workman, that the sum of \$130 had been collected for that purpose, of which all but \$4.50 had been expended, and that the balance had been turned over to the chairman. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to the committee.

DANDRUFF is a disease of the scalp.

Van Buren's Quinine hair tonic cures it.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 408 Spring.

PAPER-HANGERS: You can buy at cost at Eckstrom & Strasburg's closing-out sale.

LOCKWOOD'S Asthma Remedy—Prompts relief in all cases.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

CREAM PUZZLE Wheat Flour.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—In consequence of the many complaints of this city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

THE BANQUET COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE reported, through its chairman, W. H. Workman, that the sum of \$863.60, the latter including all the cost of the publication of the souvenir, was turned over to the Chamber of Commerce. The balance of \$40 had been turned over to the Chamber. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to the committee.

The Banquet Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reported, through its chairman, W. H. Workman, that the sum of \$863.60, the latter including all the cost of the publication of the souvenir, was turned over to the Chamber. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to the committee.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENTECOST will be celebrated with appropriate services at Sherman, M. E., Old Whittier, and Monday, May 21 and 22. Sunday services at 12 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Monday services at 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Rev. Isaac Taylor, the Yorkshire evangelist, and other special workers will be present.

THE only Keeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at rooms 64 and 65, New Wilson Bldg.

A pure cream of tartar powder.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best.

It does more work and finer work than any other. If you do not find it exactly as represented you can return it to your grocer and he will pay you back your money.

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The Orange Market.

There is no particular change in the orange market. Fruit is good from hand to mouth," as it were. There is some slight improvement in the demand, but no increase in prices.

Navel oranges are almost all gone. The fruit that remains is mostly seedlings, Mediterranean sweets and Valencias. The Mediterranean sweets, having good keeping qualities, are being held back until the seedlings are out of the way. There are still plenty of seedlings on the trees. In fact, on May 15, there were never one-third as many oranges on the trees in Southern California as this year.

Fortunately for the orange-growers, the deciduous fruit crop, both East and North is late this year, which will give oranges a few more weeks. Southern California appears to be the only section of the United States that has enjoyed sunshine during the past month. Everywhere else cold and gloomy weather has been the rule.

A dispatch from Liverpool announces that the latest carload of oranges from Southern California had arrived in poor condition, and sold at unsatisfactory prices. As long as freight rates remain as high as they are at present there appears to be little prospect of working up a remunerative orange trade in England. California will still have to look to the Northwest for its chief market. There are many small places which, under proper management from this end, could take an occasional carload, and the aggregate of such small sales would be considerable.

The orange-growers are pushing the work of organizing for the next season's campaign. As The Times has stated, the nearer they keep to directing the destination of shipments, so as to avoid a glut, and the less they attempt to fix an arbitrary price, the better will be their chance of success.

Plant the Lemon.

The present depression in the orange business—which, as previously stated, The Times believes to be only temporary—has lent additional strength to the movement in planting lemon groves, which set in about two years ago, when the proper method of curing lemons was first widely diffused by the press of the State.

Previous to that time, the California lemon was allowed to ripen on the tree. In consequence, it became thick skinned, with little juice, and had small value in the market. The opinion became general that California lemons were of "no account." All that has been changed since the simple method of curing the green lemons, by storing them in well ventilated rooms, has become generally known. California lemons now rank with the best that are imported, and they can be kept for sale until there is a good demand for them, in the summer months.

The culture of the lemon certainly offers many inducements at present. The lemon is, to a great extent, necessary, and, considering the limited area adapted to the growth of the tree, there is little prospect of the industry being overdone. A census bulletin shows that in 1890 there were in the United States 184,003 acres in oranges, and only 7256 acres in lemons, an amazing difference.

The lemon has great medicinal value. Of late it has been stated that the acid of the lemon is sure death to bacilli of every variety. The Fruit Trade Journal of New York recently had the following to say regarding California lemons:

There is no reason in the wide world why San Francisco cannot supply the rest of the United States and British America with all the lemons they want. The lemon is a fruit easily prepared for market and easily handled. It will bear transportation better than almost any other fruit, and, with proper care, the lemon will remain sound many months. The acid of the lemon is remarkably conducive to health, and the fruit could be had at a reasonable price, vast quantities of it would be used in this country. It would command a large market, and, if it were combined with all other fruit, it would be still more common as a medicine if it were always to be had. It is not an unusual thing for lemons to sell in the Eastern or Atlantic States for a dollar, even a quarter. It is frequently impossible for them to be had at any price, and many a sick person is compelled to go without them when much needed. They are especially beneficial in febrile affections, and there is no better preservative of health, and at the same time, grateful beverage, than well prepared lemonade.

Until recently California lemons were but little, if at all, known in the Eastern States, the market there being supplied from the Mediterranean, but now it is understood that the California product is the best, and it commands the highest price. The California lemon crop will figure in the Eastern markets, especially in Chicago, more prominently this year than ever before. An experienced wholesale dealer of the latter city expresses the opinion that because of the rule by frost and sleet of the Mediterranean lemon crop, and also on account of the World's Fair, California lemons will go to \$10 a box this year. During the Centennial lemons sold for months at \$15 in every Eastern city.

Apart from such exceptional figures as these which may or may not be realized, there is undoubtedly a prospect of large returns from lemon groves for many years to come. It is difficult to name a more promising investment than the planting of a lemon grove in a locality that is well adapted to the growing of the tree.

Coming Crops.

It is too early yet to make any definite predictions as to the grain crop in this section. So much depends on the weather. There is probably 20 per cent more land in grain in Los Angeles county this year than ever before, and unless something unfavorable should happen, the largest crop on record may be anticipated. By the end of this month there will not be more than about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of wheat on hand in the county.

The outlook for deciduous fruit is generally good, with the exception of apricots, which are rather light where they have not been protected from frost, introduced at Riverside, is not

"The Land and Its Fruits."

RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

raw weather. The crop will probably be from one-half to two-thirds of the average yield. Some of the fruit on trees that are bearing lightly is very large—alreadily larger than much that was canned last year—and the difference in size may make up for the lack of quantity.

The peach and prune crops will be very heavy. Apples have set heavily. It is too early to estimate the pear crop.

Flower Farming.

A gentleman named James Knapp wrote a letter from California to the New York Independent, a short time ago, which contains such intelligent appreciation of the agricultural condition of the State, and the inducements offered to home-seekers, that the State Board of Trade has republished it for distribution.

Among other things, this correspondent calls attention to the cultivation of flowers, for seeds, bulbs and perfume, a branch of horticulture which is yet in its infancy in this State. At Los Gatos, a perfume farm conducted by a woman is in successful operation, and at Santa Ana ten acres of land have recently been purchased for the same purpose. At Santa Ana one man is devoting his entire time to growing tuberous rooted begonias, having 60,000 plants on half an acre. Then there is Mrs. Shepherd of Ventura with her thirteen-acre seed and bulb nursery.

The correspondent referred to repeats an assertion that roses grown upon the Coast contain 20 per cent more volatile essence than those of the perfume districts of France. This is the first time we have seen such a claim made. It has been stated, on the contrary, that California roses are rather lacking in this respect. They certainly do not exhale as much odor as do roses grown in a milder climate. However, there can be no such complaint of our heliotrope, jasmine, tuberoses and orange blossoms. The slipping of cut orange blossoms alone ought to become an important branch of the floricultural industry. They bring very high prices in Eastern cities.

The chief difficulty in the way of the pecuniary business in California is the high price of labor, in comparison with wages in Europe.

Horticulturists and the Tariff.

In accordance with a request made by Congressman Geary, the State Board of Horticulture is taking steps to gather facts in regard to the fruit industry of the State in order to assist our delegation in opposing any reduction of the tariff. Our Congressmen desire to know what kind of fruit tariff California wants. Horticulturists throughout the State are invited to contribute facts that will throw light on the subject. A convention will meet in San Francisco the middle of July to formally endorse the demand for recognition in the new tariff.

It was agreed to call the convention to be held in this city about the middle of July.

Just what is wanted to be secured meanwhile, to be tabulated for the convention, was formulated as follows:

We want a list of all our fruits, and the substances produced from them, that now have a protected tariff duty.

We want also a list of our fruits that are not on the free list, with substances manufactured from them, and which ought to be protected.

We want the present tariff duty on our fruits.

We want the tariff duty on same that existed, say, for ten years or more previous.

We want to ascertain the prices ruling in New York for such fruit products as are now protected by tariff, for several years previous to the shipments of similar products from California.

We want the prices that are ruling in New York since the time that our products have been shipped in such quantities that they have interfered with foreign importations.

We want the overland freight rates from terminal points to New York.

We want the price of land in Italy and South France upon which these are grown. The price of land in California. The price of labor in the three countries.

We want to ascertain the price that the mills and packing-houses pay to the growers of these fruits when brought to the markets.

We want the same rates that have to be paid here in California.

We want to show, if possible, that the oil manufacturers, pickle manufacturers, get their fruits delivered to them for a price that will not much more than pay for the pickling in California.

We want to show that in Europe the manufacturers and packers have not the care of these fruit orchards, nor do they suffer by the elements or risks that often prevent crops.

We want to show that when delivered to the mills and packers that the cost of getting the product ready for market is less in Europe than here by reason of lower prices of labor and cheaper interest on capital invested.

We want to show that olive oil, so called, is not good, and that there is no such article. It is simply what you might call unfertilized—a muddy appearance and can be filtered here at a very small expense, and others waiting till they are two or three inches high. The common harrow will not remove a sufficient number of the plants to destroy the stand.

At the first plowing (shallow) the earth should be thrown away from the plant, at the second the plow should be set so as to bed the root. The number of times the crop must be cultivated depends upon the season. The main point should be to keep the weeds down; the crop can be laid by. If the planting has been so regular in the drills that the stalks stand two or three inches apart, no thinning will be required, but if thicker than this, the surplus must be pulled out. If planted in hills, only five or six plants should remain, the others being removed at the first hoeing.

Fruit at the Fair.

It is to be hoped that an improvement will soon be noticeable in California's horticultural exhibit at Chicago, otherwise the great hopes which have been built upon that exhibit as an immigration agent would better be abandoned.

It is expected to devote a week to each leading California fruit, in turn, when it will be made a specialty, and the utmost attention drawn to that feature of California fruit production. The last week in this month is to be known as "Cherry week," when a surprising exhibit of California cherries is promised.

Wayside Trees.

Too little attention is paid in this country to the planting of trees along our roads. By using such trees as olives, walnuts and chestnuts they might be made a source of profit as well as pleasure.

Among shade trees which are recommended for this purpose are the California walnut, the European sycamore and the black fig. Trees might also be more extensively planted on school grounds and the children taught to take an interest in horticulture. Who will start an association to encourage the planting of roadside trees?

Fighting Frost.

It appears that the method of fighting frost, introduced at Riverside, is not

known in Florida, to judge by the following from a Florida paper:

Citrus and other fruits in this State tried burning tar pots years ago, but the results generally have not been such as to warrant any repetition of the experiment. Veterinarians generally contend that locusts and the novices with their long breaths of flame seeking to resist the invasion of the party cohorts. Possibly California may accomplish a little more with her lines of petroleum pots in a blaze; but an oil pot will burn a furious fire at one end of a log and frost at the other is not very singular.

The best way to avoid frost is to take care to select a site for an orange grove where damaging frosts never occur.

Broom Corn.

Last week The Times had an item on the growing of broom corn and the manufacture of brooms. A Spartanburg (S. C.) paper has the following regarding the cultivation of broom corn:

The lands best suited for the growth of broom corn are the sandy, loamy soils found on our bottoms. The land should be as free as possible from weeds; the broom corn while quite young is so small and delicate a plant that it is poorly fitted for a struggle for existence with the weeds, and it is generally conceded that our land that is very weedy and not properly cultivated broom corn will not be a success.

In preparing the land it should be well subsoiled in the early spring, and the surface must, before planting, be well pulverized with a cultivator, or may have a shallow plowing with a sweep plow. This operation should be done immediately before planting, as it is important that the seed come in contact with moist, recent soil.

If the land is well fertilized, a good crop would produce a good corn crop, any manuring would be worse than useless.

It is not an Eastern grass lawn, of course, but it is more satisfactory, both to care for and look at, than many California grass lawns.

Fruits and the Tariff.

[Pacific Rural Press.]

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Horticulture, comprising J. L. Mosher, San José; Frank A. Kimball, National City, and Ellwood Cooper, Santa Barbara, met in San Francisco Monday to consider the statements of Congressman Geary, made before the board Friday, which were agreed on—first, to employ every possible agency immediately to secure desired information, and, second, to call a convention to formally endorse the demands for recognition in the new tariff.

It was agreed to call the convention to be held in this city about the middle of July.

Just what is wanted to be secured meanwhile, to be tabulated for the convention, was formulated as follows:

We want a list of all our fruits, and the substances produced from them, that now have a protected tariff duty.

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THE SPANISH PIONEERS.

THE TRUE STORY OF 'PIZZARO AND PERU.'

By Charles F. Lummis.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES IN ADVANCE OF BOOK PUBLICATION.]

One of the most charming "histories" ever written is Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," but modern scientific research has fully proved it one of the most misleading. No scholar of standing longer dares quote Prescott as a historical authority, but no popular textbook has yet come to take the place of his fascinating romances. He was not only a brilliant writer, but an honorable and studious man, who did a great work under enormous discouragements, and deserves all honor for his intentions. And the pity is all the greater that his labor was lost because he lacked the scientific light that dawned only after his time, and did not understand the original sources from which he drew.

The history of Pizarro and Peru is the history of the greatest and most wonderful of conquests; the most fascinating romance in American history, and it is well worthy to be understood in its true light. The scientific truth about it is more thrilling than fiction. And that my young countrymen may know that supreme heroism, I have ventured to write its story as now established by modern scientific research but never before published in popular or connected form. The following chapters are directly and fully vouched for by the great disciple of the great Humboldt, the American historian Banciller.

I.

THE SWINEHERD OF TRUXILLO.

Somewhere between the years of 1471 and 1475—we are not sure of the exact date—an unfortunate boy was born in the city of Truxillo (pronounced Troo-hel-yo), province of Extremadura, Spain. He was an illegitimate son of Col. Gonzalo Pizarro, who won distinction in the wars of Italy and Navarre. But his parentage was no help to him. The disgraced baby never had a home—it is even said that he was left a foundling at the door of a church. He grew up to young manhood in ignorance and abject poverty, without schools or care or helping hands, thrown entirely on his own resources to keep even from starving. Only the most pitiful occurrences were known to him, but he seemed to have done his best with them. How the neighbor boys would have laughed and hooted if someone had said to them, "That dirty, ragged youngster, who drives his pigs through the oak groves of Extremadura, will one day be the greatest man in the new world which no one has yet seen, and will be a more famous soldier than our great captain, [the famous European campaigner, De Cordoba,] and will divide more gold than the King has!" And we could not have blamed them for their sneers. The wisest man in Europe then would have believed as little as they such a wild prophecy. For truly it was the most improbable thing in the world.

But the boy who could herd swine faithfully when there was no better work to do, could turn his hand to greater things when greater offered and do them as well. Luckily, the new world came just in time for him. If it had not been for Columbus he might have lived and died among his ugly wards, and history would have lost one of its most gallant figures—and many, many more of those to whom the adventurous Genoese opened the door of fame. To thousands of men, as unguessed by themselves as by others, there was nothing then to see in life but abject obscurity in crowded, ignorant, poverty-stricken Europe. When Spain suddenly found the new land beyond the seas, it caused such a awakening of mankind as was never before or since. There were almost literally a new world, and it made almost new people. Not merely the brilliant and great profited by this wonderful change; there was none so poor and ignorant that he might not now spring up to the full stature of the man that was in him. It was, indeed, the greatest beginning of human liberty, the first opening of the door of equality, the first seed of free nations like our own. The old world was the field of the rich and favored, but America was already what it is so proud to be today—the poor man's chance. And it is a striking fact that nearly all who made great names in America were not of those who came great, but of the obscure men who won here the admiration of a world which had never heard of them before. Of all these and of all others, Pizarro was the greatest pioneer. The rise of Napoleon himself was not a more startling triumph of will and genius over every obstacle, nor as creditable morally.

We do not know the year in which Francisco Pizarro, the swineherd of Trujillo, reached America; but his first importance there began in 1510. In that year he was already in the Island of Española, and accompanied Ojeda (pronounced O-hay-dah) on the disastrous expedition to Uruba, on the mainland. Here he showed himself so brave and prudent that Ojeda left him in charge of the ill-fated colony of San Sebastian while he himself should return to Española for help. The first honorable responsibility which fell to Pizarro was full of danger and suffering. But he was equal to the emergency, and in him began to grow that rare and patient heroism which was later to bear him up through the most dreary years that ever conqueror had. For two months he waited in that deadly spot until so many had died that the survivors could at last crowd into one boat. Then Pizarro joined Balboa and shared that frightful march across the isthmus, and that brilliant honor of the discovery of the Pacific. When Balboa's gallant career came to a sudden and bloody ending, Pizarro was thrown upon the hands of Pedro Arias Davila, who sent him on several minor expeditions.

In 1518 he crossed the isthmus again and probably heard vaguely of Peru. But he had neither money nor influence to launch out for himself. He accompanied Gov. Davila when that official removed to Panama, and won respect in several small expeditions. But at 50 years of age he was still a poor man and unknown one—a humble *ranchero* near Panama. On that pestilent and wild island there had been very little chance to make up for the disadvantages of his youth. He had not learned to read or write—indeed, he never did learn. But it is evident that he had learned some more important lessons, and had developed a manhood equal to any call the future could make upon it.

In 1522 Pascual de Andagoya made a short voyage from Panama down the Pacific Coast, but got no farther than Balboa had gone years before. His failure, however, called new attention to the unknown countries to the south,

and Pizarro burned to explore them. The story of Columbus seemed to repeat itself. The mind of the man who had been a swineherd was the only one that grasped the importance of what awaited discovery; his courage the only courage ready to face the obstacles that lay between. His struggle for a chance to discover Peru was as discouraging, and the sufferings he went through incomparably greater than Columbus ever knew. At last, however, he found two men ready to listen to his plans and to help them. These men were Diego de Almagro (pronounced *Dee-ag-o-day* *Al-mah-gro*) and Hernando de Luque (pronounced *Er-nan-do day* *Loo-ke*). Almagro was a soldier of fortune, a fooling like Pizarro but better educated and more than older. He was a brave man physically, but he lacked the moral power of Pizarro. He was in every way a lower grade of man, more what would have been expected from their common birth than was that phenomenal character which was as much at home in courts and conquests as it had been in herding beasts. Not only could Pizarro accommodate himself to any range of fortune, but he was as unspoiled by power as poverty. He was a man of principle; a man of his word; inflexible, heroic, yet prudent and humane, generous and just, and forever loyal in all of which qualities Almagro fell far below him.

Die Luque was a priest, vicar at Panama. He was a wise and good man, to whom the two soldiers were greatly indebted. They had nothing but strong arms and big courage for the expedition, and he had to furnish the means. This he did with money he secured from the Licentiate Espinosa, a lawyer. The man who had been the engine-house necessary as in all Spanish provinces, and though Gov. Davila did not seem to approve of the expedition, his permission was secured by promising him a share of the profits, while he was not called upon for any of the expenses. Pizarro was given command and sailed in November, 1524, with 100 men. Almagro was to follow as soon as possible, hoping to recruit more men in the tiny colony.

After coasting a short distance to the south, Pizarro effected a landing. It was an inhospitable spot. The explorers found themselves in a vast, tropical swamp, where progress was made almost impossible by the morasses and by the dense growth. The inlasm of the marsh brooded everywhere, an intangible but merciless foe. Clouds of venomous insects hung upon them. To think of flies as a danger to life is strange to those who know only the temperate zone, but in some parts of the tropics the insects are more fearful than tigers. Finally the exhausted Spaniards struggled through a range of hills, whose sharp rocks—lava, very likely—cut their feet to the bone, and there was nothing to cheer them. All was the same hopeless wilderness. They toiled back to their rude brigantine, fainting under the tropic heat, and reembarked. Taking on wood and water they pursued their course south. Then came savage storms, which lasted ten days. Hurled about on the waves, their crazy little vessel barely missed falling asunder. Water ran short, and, as for food, they had to live on two ears of corn apiece daily. As soon as the weather would permit they put to a landing, but found themselves again in a trackless and impenetrable forest. These strange forests of the tropics are as big as the whole of Europe—are nature's most forbidding side. The pathless seas, the desert plains are not so lonely or so deadly. Gigantic trees, sometimes more than a hundred feet in circumference, grow thick and tall, their bases buried in eternal gloom, their giant columns interwoven with mighty vines, so that it is no longer a forest, but a wall. Every step must be won by the axe. Huge and hideous snakes and great saurians are there. And in the hot damp air lurks a foe deadlier than python or alligator or viper—the tropic pestilence.

The men were no weaklings, but in this dreadful wilderness they soon lost hope. They began to curse Pizarro for leading them only to a miserable death, and clamored to sail back to Panama, but there was no wind and no exit. There was no food except the shellfish they could pick up and a few berries, some of which proved poisonous and caused tortures to those who ate. Pizarro shared their hardships with unselfish gentleness, dividing with the poorest soldier and toiling like the rest, always with brave words to cheer them up. More than twenty men—nearly half the little force—died under their hardships; and all the survivors lost hope, save the stout-hearted commander. When they were almost at the last gasp, a far light gleaming through the forest aroused them; and, forcing their way in that direction, they came at last to open ground, and there was an Indian village whose corn and coconuts saved the emaciated Spaniards. These Indians had a few rude gold ornaments, and told of a rich country to the South.

At last Montenegro got back with the vessel and supplies to Puerto de la Hambre, or the Port of Hunger, as the Spaniards named it. He had suffered greatly too, from hunger, having been delayed by storms. The reunited force started onward, and presently came to a more open coast. Here was another Indian village. Its people had fled, but the explorers found food and some gold trinkets. But they were horrified at discovering they were among cannibals, for before the fireplaces human legs and arms were roasting. They put to sea in the teeth of a storm, sooner than remain in so repulsive a spot. At the headland, which they named Punta Quemada, the Burnt Cape, they had to land again, their poor bark being so strained that it was in danger of going to the bottom. Montenegro was sent inland with a small force to explore, while Pizarro camped at a deserted Indian rancheria. The lieutenant had penetrated but a few miles when he was ambushed by the savages, and three Spaniards were slain. Montenegro's men did not even musket, but with sword and spear drove them off. The Indians, failing them, made a rapid march back to the village, and, knowing the paths, got there ahead of Montenegro, and made a sudden attack. Pizarro led his little company out to meet them and a fierce but unequal fight began. The Spaniards were at great odds, and their case was desperate. In the first volley they lost the enemy. Pizarro received

seven rounds, a fact which in itself is enough to show you how slight an advantage their armor gave the Spaniards over the Indians, while it was a fearful burden in the tropic heats amid such agile foes. The Spaniards had to give way; and as they retreated, Pizarro slipped and fell. The Indians, readily recognizing that he was the chief, had directed their special efforts to slay him, and now several sprang upon the fallen and bleeding warrior. But Pizarro struggled up, and struck down two of them with supreme strength, and fought off the rest till his men could run to his aid. Then Montenegro came up and fell upon the savages from behind, and soon the Spaniards were masters of the field. But it had been dearly bought, and the latter were so fatigued that he could not succeed in that savage land with such a weak force. His next step must be to get reinforcements.

He accordingly sailed back to Chichapa, and remaining there with most of his men—again careful not to give them a chance to back out—sent Nicolas de Riba, with the gold so far collected and a full account of their doings to Gov. Davila at Panama.

Meanwhile Almagro, after long delays, had sailed with sixty men in the second vessel from Panama to follow Pizarro. He found the "track" by which Pizarro had marked at various points according to the agreement. At Punta Quemada he landed, and the Indians, who had given him a hostile reception, Almagro's blood was hot, and he charged upon them bravely. An Indian javelin wounded him so severely in the head that after a few days of intense suffering he lost one of his eyes. But despite this great misfortune he kept on his voyage. It was the one admirable side of the man—his great brute courage. He could face danger and pain bravely; but in a very few days he proved that the higher courage was lacking. At the River San Juan (St. John) the loneliness and uncertainty were too much for Almagro, and he turned back to Panama. Fortunately he learned that his captain was at Chichapa, and there joined him. Pizarro had no thought of abandoning the enterprise; and he so impressed Almagro—who only needed to be led, to ready for any daring—that the two solemnly vowed to each other to see the voyage to the end or die like men in trying. Pizarro sent him on to Panamá to work for help, and himself stayed to cheer his men in pestilential Chichapa.

Davila, at best an unenterprising and unadmirable man, was just now in a particularly bad humor to be asked for help. One of his subordinates in Nicaragua needed punishment, he thought, and his own force was small for the purpose. He bitterly regretted having allowed Pizarro to go off with a hundred men who would be so handy now, and refused either to help the expedition or to permit it to go on. De Luque, whose calling and character made him influential in the little colony, finally persuaded the mean-hearted governor not to interfere with the expedition. Even here Davila showed his nature. As the head of his official court, without which the voyage could not go on—he extorted the payment of a thousand *pesos de oro*, for which he also relinquished all his claims to the profits of the expedition, which he felt sure would amount to little or nothing. A *peso de oro*, or "a dollar of gold," had about the intrinsic value of our dollar, but was then really worth far more. You must know that in those days of the world gold was far scarcer than now, and therefore had much more purchasing power. The same weight of gold would buy about five times as much then as now; so what was called a dollar, and weighed a dollar, was really worth about \$5. The "hush-money" extorted by Davila was therefore some \$5000.

Then Davila was superseded by a new Governor, Don Pedro de los Rios, who opposed no further obstacles to the great plan. A new contract was entered into between Pizarro, Almagro and Luque, dated March 10, 1526. The good vicar had advanced gold bars to the amount of \$100,000 for the expedition, and was to receive one-third of all the profits. But in reality most of this large sum had come from the Licentiate Espinosa, and a private contractor insured that Luque's share should be turned over to him. Two new vessels, larger and stronger than the worn-out brigantines which had been built by Balboa, were purchased and filled with provisions. The wee army was swelled to 160 men, and even a few horses were secured. And the second expedition was ready.

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THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Dates Selected for Annual Fairs in California.

A meeting of representatives of agricultural fair associations was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of the Breeder and Sportsman in San Francisco. The following representatives were present: Oakland, W. M. Kent and A. P. Waugh; Napa, John McCord and F. W. Loebner; Petaluma, Robert Brown and J. H. White; Vallejo, Thomas Smith and Ben Root; Fresno, Frank Wickensher, and Pacific Coast Breeders' Association, F. H. Burke and Robert Brown.

Frank Burke was appointed chairman, and F. W. Kelley secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging dates for the annual fairs on the grand circuit of California and to agree, as far as possible, on specific dates, nothing which has been altogether too common in the past. After considerable discussion the following dates were assigned: Pacific Coast Breeders' Association summer meeting, July 29 to August 5; Oakland, August 7 to 12; Vallejo, August 14 to 19; Napa, August 21 to 26; Petaluma, August 23 to September 2; Sacramento State Fair, September 4 to 16; Stockton, September 18 to 23; Fresno, September 25 to 30, and Pacific Coast Breeders' Association, October 9 to 14. This will give eleven weeks of continuous racing instead of seven as hitherto. The San José association has announced the same dates for their meeting as assigned to Fresno. Mr. Wickensher announced that the Fresno association had spent thousands of dollars in improvement and asked that they be given suitable dates on the circuit, otherwise it would become necessary for them to discontinue giving race meetings.

It was the sense of the meeting that Fresno should follow Stockton, as in years past, and that San José select October 2 to 7 for their meeting.

There will be three complete circuits in operation this year. The central or grand circuit, the northern circuit and the southern circuit. The northern circuit has already fixed upon dates as follows: Woodland, August 1; Willows, August 8; Red Bluff, August 15; Chico, August 22, and Marysville, August 29. The southern circuit will comprise Huachuca, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Ana, Bakersfield, San Diego and Los Angeles.

Room in Jerusalem.

The new railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa has been the cause of a real estate boom in Jerusalem. The railroad paid over \$3000 an acre for land fit for terminus, which could have been bought for \$1 an acre thirty years ago.

THE S. G. GRADUATE

Now Look for Commencement Day.

Gowns Suitable for the Occasion and for Class Day.

Materials and Styles in Vogue—Simplicity the Standard.

A Gown of Crepe de Chine and a Simpler One—Batiste and Lace—For the Home Dressmaker—Pettemore.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

The child is a woman, the book may close over.

For all the lessons are said—Jean Ingelow.

New York, May 14.—The forerunner, the charming prototype of the wedding gown, is the graduation dress. Years ago it was frequently the girl's first train. Now, however, fashion has decreed that it shall retain more of school-girl simplicity and, like the bridesmaid's gown, shall be limited to walking length. This year's models reach just to the ankle.

The more stylish the gown the more noticeable the simplicity, and it is considered in the second best taste not to make a display even of expensive material. Crepe, or the lovely new silk and wool bengaline are to be preferred to silk; if silk must be chosen, it should be of the simpler and lighter kinds, such as taffeta, India or China, never bengaline. Mothers who have more good sense than money select batiste cloth, batiste, lawn or French nainsook—something, in short, which can be easily washed and a bouquet not too large.

Care should be taken, not to use such a style as this for a girl who cannot carry it well—that is, one who, being overgrown, is awkward. It would make her uncomfortable and increase her self-consciousness. Such a one should be so dressed that she can feel that while her gown will bear the most minute criticism, it is not such as will attract undue attention. But there is a girl who would look charming thus arrayed. She is pretty and plump, with soft curves and a good complexion; for remember that there is considerable space brought near the face. And she must have perfectly fitting gloves, a dainty fan and a bouquet not too large.

A PRETTY FAVORITE FABRIC.

Of the above materials, crepe is decidedly the favorite. It can be bought from 75 cents to \$2 per yard; but a

crepon shirring two inches wide at the waist and another of the same width and material just at the knee. The shirrings are fastened tightly top and bottom.

The corsage, which is short and round, has ribbon trimming which may be explained as a double military sash effect. One ribbon is drawn from the right shoulder diagonally across the bodice, while the other is arranged parallel to it, but is fastened under the arm.

The sleeves of this gown are striking and particularly pretty, though the dressiness of the corsage suggests a certain style which, if absent in the wearer, would give the effect of over-dress—a thing always to be avoided for young girls. Four perpendicular puffs, not shirrings, of the crepon extended from the elbow to the shoulder. Small ribbons above and below the elbow are interwoven between these puffs, the ends of the ribbon being made into little bows to form a finish both at shoulder and elbow. The sleeve is tight fitting, or nearly so, from the elbow to the wrist, and perfectly plain about the hand.

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A SIMPLER DRESS.

Class day is an institution which our girls have borrowed from their brothers and made as delightful as such adaptations naturally become under the magic touch of womanly ingenuity. It results in loops and bows as tastefully plain about the hand.

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means day according to regulations made by them. This is in addition to the bouquet. The bouquet is held in both hands and is fastened to the corsage. This necessitates the fan being fastened at the side. It should have two ribbons, one to serve as a chaiseine and the other falling over it as garniture. Both are arranged in loops and bows as tastefully as possible.

The corsage, which is short and round, has ribbon trimming which may be explained as a double military sash effect.

One ribbon is drawn from the right shoulder diagonally across the bodice, while the other is arranged parallel to it, but is fastened under

BUSINESS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, May 19, 1893.

The Earl Fruit Company realized the following prices for California fruit sold at auction in Chicago today: Black cherries \$2.25@2.50; white cherries, \$1.75; fancy navel, \$3.50@4.25; seedlings, \$2.50@3.50.

Bradstreet's report of the clearings of the various exchanges for the past week is as follows.

Cities	Amount	Pct.	Pr ct.
New York	\$10,965,000	6.3	6.4
Chicago	104,754,000	6.3	6.4
Boston	99,754,000	6.3	6.4
Philadelphia	100,000,000	6.3	6.4
N. Y. City	25,281,000	12.9	12.9
San Francisco	17,242,000	3.3	9.5
Baltimore	14,226,000	3.3	9.5
Portland	13,000,000	3.3	9.5
Kansas City	11,357,000	31.7	9.0
Minneapolis	10,000,000	3.3	9.5
Omaha	6,748,000	2.8	9.5
Denver	6,175,000	2.4	9.5
St. Paul	4,961,000	9.5	9.5
Portland, Ore.	3,200,000	10.5	9.5
Salt Lake City	1,824,000	31.3	9.5
Seattle	1,285,000	40.7	9.5
Los Angeles	1,150,000	45.8	9.5
Spokane	1,150,000	22.7	9.5
Tacoma	871,000	22.7	9.5
Helena	847,000	10.4	9.5
Great Falls	369,000	10.4	9.5
Total	\$121,547,000	1.2	9.5

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The improvement in the stock market made further progress today. Reactions for realizations or bear raids were less pronounced and seemed to attain no purchase of stocks. The market of \$2,000,000 of gold for tomorrow had little or no effect. The success of the Northern Pacific refunding scheme also tended to encourage sentiment in favor of higher prices. The advance was equal to 3% and the market was 10 points higher than participated in the rise. Distillers yielded 2% at the opening to 14%, on proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General of Illinois for annulment of their charter, but subsequently rose to 18%. The market closed steady.

Governments bonds closed steady. NEW YORK, May 19.—MONEY—On call, easily closed offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—\$65 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Was firm today; bankers 60-day bills, 4.84%; 64 days, demand, 4.80@4.82%.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Aitchison 284 N. Y. C. 103

Am. Col. Oil 304

Am. Pac. 575 Or. S. L. 14%

Can. South. 523 Pac. Mail. 23

Cen. Pac. 251 Full. Palace. 105

C. & Q. 750 Reading. 1114

Del. Lackaw. 140 Rich. Terrell. 6%

D. & R. G. 49 R. G. W. 20

Distillers. 178 R. G. W. pfd. 50%

Gen. Electric. 79 R. G. W. 1st. 70

Illino. Cen. 66 Rock. 74%

Kan. & N. 700 Rock. 74%

Lake Shore. 1324 S. P. & O. 44%

Lead Trust. 343 Sugar. 89%

Louis. & Nash. 68 Tex. Paper. 74%

Mich. Cen. 991 Union Pac. 32%

Mo. Pac. 393 U. S. 4 reg. 1124

N. Am. Cen. 114 U. S. 4 reg. 1124

N. Pac. 143 U. S. Exp. 54

N. Pac. pfd. 375 Wells-Fargo. 140

N. W. 85% W. Union. 86%

N. W. pfd. Limed Oil. 26

*Ex-div.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Con. Point. 60 Plymouth. 30

Con. Cal. & Va. 70 Sierra Nev. 90

Deadwood. 90 Standard. 1.25

Gould & Curry. 90 Union Con. 80

Homestake. 12 00 Ironsider. 1.5

Ind. Nor. 100 Quicksilver. 50

Mexican. 11 00 Yellow Jack. 60

Ophir. 1.25

Bronco.

SAFETY STOCKS.

BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, May 19.—CLOSING: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 28%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 87%; Bell Telephone, 191; San Diego, 8%; Mexican Central, 16%; Bar Silver.

NEW YORK, May 19.—BAR SILVER—82%.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—BAR SILVER—82%.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—MEXICAN DOLLAHRS—66%@66%.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRINNELL.

CHICAGO, May 19.—WHEAT was dull. The market opened 10@10 higher, advanced a little more on covering by shorts; reacted 5@5 recovered loss and closed steady and 5@5 higher than yesterday.

Receipts were 93,000 bushels; shipments, 78,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 19.—WHEAT—Was steady; cash, 71¢; July, 74¢.

CORN—Steady; cash, 47¢; July, 49¢.

OATS—Steady; cash, 29¢; July, 28¢.

RYE—60¢.

BARLEY—62¢.

FLAX—62¢.

TIMOTHY—60¢.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—WHEAT—Demand moderate; No. 2 red winter steady at 5@5; No. 2 red spring at 6@6.

CORN—Demand more steady; spot closed at 4@4; June closed at 4@4; July at 4@4.

WHISKY.

CHICAGO, May 19.—WHISKY—11.12.

PORT.

CHICAGO, May 19.—PORT—FIRM; cash, 20.95; September, 21.47%.

LARD.

CHICAGO, May 19.—LARD—FIRM; cash, 10.35%; September, 11.15.

DRIED SALT MEATS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—DRIED SALT MEATS—Ribs, firm; cut, 10.30; round, 10.35; shoulders, 10.00@10.25.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, May 19.—PETROLEUM—The market closed easier at 5¢.

WOOL.

NEW YORK, May 19.—WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic needs, 27@32; packed, 26@37; Texas, 24@25.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.—HOPS—Firm, with moderate demand; Pacific Coast, 18@21.

STATE, common to choice, 18@21.

CHICAGO, May 19.—HOPS—Firm; closed steady and lower; closing prices mixed and packers, 7.40@7.50; prime heavy and butchers' weight, 7.55@7.60; Texas, 7.00@7.35.

HOPS—The receipts were 13,000 bushels; market opened active and a trifle higher; closed easier and lower; closing prices mixed and packers, 7.40@7.50; prime heavy and butchers' weight, 7.55@7.60; Texas, 7.00@7.35.

SHOES—The receipts were 7,000 bushels; market closed slow and prices steady; clipped Texans, 4.00@4.70; clipped natives and Westerns, 5.50@6.25.

SAFETY STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—SPECIES—FIRM; local merchandise markets are unchanged, and business generally is quiet.

The produce market is fairly active. Vegetables are steady today. Strawberries are low; berries and grapes are bought by numbers. Potatoes and onions are firm. Butter is steady; eggs; cheese weak; poultry unchanged. Game is in light demand. Grains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—WHEAT—Was easy; December, 14 1/2%.

BALLEY—Easier; May, 91%; December, 97 1/2%; new, 1893, 92 1/2%.

CORN—1.20.

APPLES—50@1.25 for common to good; mountain, 3.00.

PEARS—Mexican, 4.50@5.00; California, 7.00@7.50.

LEMONS—Sicily, 4.50@5.00; California, 1.00@2.00 for common and 2.50@3.00 for good to choice.

BANANAS—1.00@2.00 per bunch.

PINEAPPLES—Hawaiian, 3.00@3.50; Mexican, 4.00@4.50 per box.

ORANGES—Riverside, navels, 1.75@2.50 per box; Riverside seedlings, 1.00@1.25.

Bernardino seedlings, 1.25@2.50; San Bernardino seedlings, 1.00@1.25; Oroville seedlings, 2.00@2.75; Oroville seedlings, 1.50@2.00; Anaheim, 1.50@2.00; Los Angeles seedlings, 1.75@2.00; San Gabriel seedlings, 1.50@2.00; San Gabriel seedlings, 1.00@1.25.

DRIED FRUIT.

APPLES—Sun-dried, quartered, 50@1.25 per lb.; do, sliced, 6@7; do, evaporated, in syrup, 1.50@2.00 per lb.

PEAR—Bleached, 6@8 for sliced and 2.50@3.00 for quartered, and 8 for evaporated; unbleached, 3@4 for sliced and 2.50@3.00 for quartered.

FIGS—4@5 for pressed; 3@3 for unpreserved.

PRUNES—7@8 for small; 9@10@12 for the four sizes, and 10 for the fifth size of 50@60.

PLUMS—Plifted, 9@10@12; unpit, 2.50@3.

PEACHES—Bleached, 9@12@13; sun-dried, 6@7.

APRICOTS—11@14 for Royals; 15@16 for Moorlands.

GRAPES—2@2.50 per lb.

RAISINS—London layers, 1.40@1.60; loose Muscatels, 1.00@1.25 in boxes and 3@4@5@6 per lb. in sacks.

VEGETABLES.

TOMATOES—Los Angeles, 1.50@2.00 per box.

TURNIPS—70@75 per cent.

BEETS—75 per sack.

CARROTS—4@5 per cent.

PARSNIPS—1.25 per cent.

CAULIFLOWER—1.50 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10@12 per box.

BEANS—String, 8@10 per lb; wax, 8@10.

CUCUMBERS—50@1.00 per dozen.</p